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NATION'S WAR PLANS DELAYED BY SENATORS

Opposition to Bills, Led Chiefly by Those of Dominant Party, Responsible—Much Work Still Remains to Be Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Succeeding delays in Congress continue to hold up the Government's war program. The big bills, aside from the food bill, which are now bearing the brunt of senatorial procrastination, are the aviation bill and the revenue bill.

Through the people of the country have been long in coming to an appreciation of the position in which the Nation is placed by participation in the world war, yet they are now urging Congress to finish its all-important task, to pass the President's war legislation expeditiously, and go home until December, when the next regular session is to be convened.

The country has warned Congress that every hour of postponement of war preparation means so much advantage to the foe. Still, from the present rate of progress under the white dome on Capitol Hill, it has become apparent that the legislative program cannot be completed before Oct. 1, or six months after the "War Congress" assembled in response to the extraordinary proclamation of President Wilson—25 weeks from the formal recognition by Congress of the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

It is a matter of general admission at the Capitol that the President unquestionably will secure the enactment of his complete program with, in the main, only incidental alterations. Yet this factor does not appear to have the effect of hastening things, and days and days are being spent (many wasted) in debate of details.

The food speculation bill is due to be passed by the Senate next Saturday, under a unanimous consent agreement which will prevent the debate being continued over that day. But next Saturday will be just six weeks from the time the measure was first introduced in the House of Representatives, and after its passage by the Senate it will go to a committee of conference of both branches, where several more days will be consumed in adjusting differences between the two bodies.

The President had expressed the hope of being able to sign the food bill by July 1. From present indications it will be nearer Aug. 1 before the approval of the Executive can be given.

Next week, after the food bill passes, some time must be given by the Senate to talk over the Aviation Bill, which proposes to appropriate \$640,000,000 for development of the aeronautic arm of the military and naval establishment. The House passed the bill with negligible discussion. The Senate Military Affairs Committee reported it out after an exceptionally brief session and without making a single amendment in the House text.

Friends of the Administration are now watching the Aviation Bill to see if the same group of senators, mostly numbered within the President's own party, are to use the Aviation Bill as the instrumentality for continuing their procrastination.

With the passage of the aero bill, the Revenue Bill is to be in order for Senate consideration. Leaders in Congress predict a long controversy upon this measure. In the meantime, the House is simply marking time, waiting on the upper branch.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Reports from the eastern front, whilst indicating little change in the positions of the contending forces, show that a most determined struggle is still in progress in the Galician sector. Petrograd reports intense artillery firing by Germans in the neighborhood of Halicz and the loss and ultimate recovery by General Brusiloff's forces of one of the heights in the neighborhood of Kalus. The Russians are doggedly defending their gains against strongly reinforced Austro-German forces.

On the western front, a comparative lull in the fighting, once again, obtains. Paris reports only "lively artillery actions" and "patrol encounters," and London a minor raid in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. Air combat, however, "in large formations" again figure prominently in the British communiqué.

Eastern and Western Fronts
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The latest reports of General Korniloff's three-day offensive and advance from the River Bystritsa and River Lomnica testify to the remarkable character of the exploit. General Korniloff's troops were relatively smaller in numbers than their opponents, but what was lacking in numbers was compensated for in dash. Since General Korniloff's

ATLANTIC FLEET IS REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Atlantic fleet has been ordered reorganized to meet the problem of increasing its size to nearly twice its present proportions. To this end Secretary Daniels has named Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant as an additional Vice-Admiral to the fleet. He now commands the submarine force.

Admiral Mayo will remain in general command, with the immediate authority under him divided between Vice-Admiral Coffman, at present second in command, and Vice-Admiral Grant. The former is to have direct command of a division containing most of the super dreadnaughts and designated as "Force No. 2," while Vice-Admiral Grant will command the remainder of the fleet under the designation of "Force No. 1."

The reorganization, it is said, will not affect the division of the fleet now in European waters under Vice-Admiral Sims. At the Navy Department, it was indicated that possible operations overseas are not contemplated by the changes, and that there is little probability that either Admiral Coffman or Vice-Admiral Grant will be sent abroad soon.

Vice-Admiral Grant's appointment leaves no vacancies in that rank, and if additional vice-admirals are needed a further authorization will have to be sought of Congress.

BRITAIN STOPS GERMAN TRAFFIC

Shuts Down Method of Transport to Scandinavian Ports—Germany Dependent on neutrals for Certain Raw Materials

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The capture, on Monday last, in the North Sea, of the four German merchantmen and the probable destruction of two more which were driven ashore makes a bag of six out of 10. The total is believed to have been probably seven.

It is generally recognized that the incident is mainly due to the recent extension of the British mine field off the Dutch coast, which forced the German shipping to adopt a more seaward course, and thus run serious risk of attack from the British patrol vessels.

A satisfactory feature of the situation from the Allies point of view, as The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed last night by a naval authority, is that it possibly shuts down completely one method of transport which the Germans have been finding very useful. Now the work these vessels and others have been doing must be thrown back upon the German railways and, in the opinion of the authority referred to above, the railways cannot handle it.

In any case, the German methods have generally the fault of overorganization, they become stereotyped and rigid and the Germans are certain to be gravely incommoded by the dislocation of their transport service via their own and Dutch territorial waters.

(Continued on page five, column one)

BELGIUM MISSION COMING AUG. 3 AND 4

Boston will be visited by the members of the Belgium war mission to the United States on Aug. 3 and 4, according to information received by Mayor Curley from E. de Cartier, Belgian minister to the United States, and Frank L. Polk, acting United States Secretary of State. Baron Monchecur is head of the mission, and in preparation for the visit Mayor Curley has called a conference of citizens in the old aldermanic chamber of City Hall for 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon, July 23, for a preliminary discussion of plans for entertaining the distinguished visitors.

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PREMIER HOLDS UP RESOLUTION

Canadian Government Not to Proceed With Measure Prolonging Parliament Term—Service Bill Through Tonight

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Int.—Canadian politics still appear to be in a somewhat chaotic condition and no one seems to know exactly what is going to happen. That the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, has not given up hope of a union Government is well known, and it is absolutely up to the Conscriptionist Liberals whether this, what is considered to be the most desirable solution of the crisis, is brought about.

It is believed, however, that nothing in this direction will be definitely decided until the meeting of the western members, scheduled for the first week in August, has taken place. This newly formed party it is believed will throw off all allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at any rate during the duration of the war, if not permanently.

Yesterday, in the House, the Premier announced that, in view of the vote the previous night, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the resolution regarding the extension of the term of Parliament.

In explaining why he had not sent the resolution to the Senate for concurrent action there, Sir Robert Borden said: "My failure to do this was due to the reason I set forth in moving the resolution. I then declared that I did not think effect should be given to the resolution unless there was unanimity or practical unanimity in the House with regard to it. The result in the House showed something very much short of unanimity, or practical unanimity, as the vote stood 82 in favor of it with 62 against it."

"In the circumstance, therefore, having regard to the course which I laid down in moving the resolution, I merely desire to announce what must already be apparent to every honorable gentleman in the House that the Government do not propose to take any further action on the resolution, although it was carried by a majority in the House."

It is expected that the Military Service bill will be through the House tonight. The measure will be moved out of committee and given its third reading at the same sitting.

Masons Approve Conscription
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—At the annual meeting here of the grand lodge of Canada last night, the retiring grand master insisted that compulsory service should be enforced. In the course of his address he said: "Let it fall where it may, so that our promise may be fulfilled, that those who have been long on the battle fields, of whom the enemy has said, 'Canadians, why they never retreat or surrender,' may have a well-earned rest and that we may do our part to bring the war to an end. "Confederation," he continued, "has been of wonderful benefit to the whole country and to no section of it more than to that part from which comes loudest words and violent threats to break it up, conduct which, in almost any other country than part of the British Empire, would be deemed traitorous, and fitting punishment would be meted out for the saying."

"In the present issue it taxes one's faith in men to hear or to read the mindless argument put up against compulsory service. Why should one portion of the community fight for the safety of another which comparatively refuses to fight for itself?"

Of the Ontario Masonic membership of 63,500 an increase of 2650 over last year, there is an honor roll of about 12,000 names.

SAMURAI SWORD FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Samuraisword 600 years old has been presented to President Wilson by J. Yoshida, a Japanese artist.

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ALSATIANS TO GET PROTECTION

Governments Arrange That They Shall Not Be Regarded as Alien Enemies—Identification Cards Are Issued to Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of natives of Alsace-Lorraine in the United States, who might otherwise be considered as alien enemies, have been granted a protection of the French and American governments through an arrangement worked out by Les Amis de L'Alsace-Lorraine, whose headquarters is in this city, in conjunction with the French consul-general here and the State Department at Washington.

Identification cards are issued to these Alsatiens, and these credentials allow them to pass freely through those zones from which the Federal authorities have barred Germans who were unable to get similar passes. The cards are granted only after thorough investigation by Jonas Lippmann, representing the society.

"Our society was organized about a year ago," said Mr. Lippmann to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we have now developed to such an extent that it was a simple matter for us to become a sort of clearing house through which the thousands of Alsatiens in this country could obtain immunity from the stigma of being regarded as enemy aliens. Legally, in the eyes of Germany, Alsatiens are Germans, and the Germans have done all sorts of things to make them appear to be such. But essentially the Alsatian is French, and always will be. There are about 10,000 of them in this vicinity, and probably about 50,000 more throughout the country. Through the headquarters of the society here and branches which we expect to establish wherever a French consul-general is stationed it is probable that the majority of Alsatiens in America will obtain these identification cards.

"Americans seem to know little about Alsace-Lorraine. Most of them are surprised to hear that conditions there are such that ravaged Belgium is a paradise in comparison. But this is true. I know it from information I received through underground channels, underground because Alsatiens are imprisoned or shot if they are caught telling the outside world the real conditions in their home towns, or if they so much as speak a word against Germany or on behalf of France.

"I know, for instance, that the mortality rate is very large in Alsace-Lorraine, and that there is a most distressing lack of food. This letter, you see, says that many times children fall asleep in school and never wake up. I will tell you how I get these letters, but only in confidence.

"I know also that whoever is able to buy quantities of food in Alsace-Lorraine must pay in gold, for the farmers will not, if they can help it, accept German paper money, for they say among themselves—but never, for obvious reasons, where they can be overheard by the Germans—that the German paper money is worthless now and will be as worthless after the war."

"There was a barber in Hagenau named Zeller. He told a close friend whom he was shaving that he was going, that night, to celebrate the capture of the Verdun outer works by the French. The barber's little boy, overhearing, spoke of this to his young friends in the street. The Germans got word of it. Zeller is now serving seven years in prison.

"This young Alsatian here on my left will tell you that his father was shot by the Germans, and that they compelled another son to dig the father's grave, on pretense that he was digging it for a horse. A father and son lowered the German flag on the cathedral at Metz and put up the French flag. They are now imprisoned.

"Another Alsatian, Charles Kessell, was called to the German Navy when the war began. He was a member of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's crew. Every time that ship was about to raid English commerce on the high seas, Kessell deliberately committed some breach of discipline; so that he would be under punishment and therefore unable to fight against the English. When the raider got to Norfolk he escaped. He thinks he spent at least seven months under imprisonment rather than fight with the Germans. Now he has enlisted in the British Navy.

"These things show you the patriotism of these people, patriotism for France, their France, from which Germany tore them and back to which they will be restored by this war. And these things Americans should know. They should know, too, of the vandalism practiced by the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine. For instance, they have removed the priceless windows of Strassburg Cathedral, and the famous Strassburg clock. All these things have drawn the Alsatiens farther away from Germany than ever.

"The Alsatiens see through Germany's ruse in declaring for a peace with no annexations and no indemnities. Germany means by that, give us back our colonies, return to the status quo as though nothing had happened, and take away nothing we now have, and force us to pay no indemnities for what we have done to small nations. No peace lies that way. The Alsatiens want the democratic nations of the world to fight on until the German people are forced to see how they have been misled by the junks, until there can be a peace in which the small nations shall, by their own volition, be awarded their

rightful places. And Alsace-Lorraine's place is with her mother country, France."

Mr. Lippmann, in investigating applications for identification cards, has been forced to guard carefully against the attempts of Germans to obtain them. And he has made certain that an applicant's wife, if she happens to be a German, does not influence her husband's opinion for Germany, or has not urged German culture upon their children. The cards are given only to Alsatiens born in Alsace-Lorraine of Alsatiens parents. Mr. Lippmann's final test of the worthiness of the applicant is to speak to him in Alsation dialect, which neither the French nor the Germans can use.

Les Amis de L'Alsace-Lorraine recently extended public welcome to Daniel Blumenthal, formerly Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, who has been sent to the United States to deliver the message of the two provinces. The speakers, besides Mr. Blumenthal, included Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, Bishop James Henry Darlington of Harrisburg, Pa., and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Mr. Blumenthal said the Germans had never been able to assimilate Alsace-Lorraine because there had always been absolute incompatibility between them and the sons of those provinces, which Rabbi Wise said had been enslaved, but remained unconquered and unshakenly loyal to France. Mr. Blumenthal added that the Germans told their troops, when they marched through Alsace-Lorraine, "You are now on the enemy's territory."

SUBMARINE DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The submarine debate in the French Chamber, though it terminated by the voting of an order of the day expressing confidence in the Government, did not throw a very favorable light on the Ministry of Marine.

Admiral Lacaze was submitted to a prolonged examination and to some notable attacks on the part of the members of the Left. Though Admiral Blenain tried to show that the Germans had not succeeded in their submarine campaign, M. Goudé, Socialist, declared that while he did not accuse Admiral Lacaze of doing nothing to meet the peril, he considered that he had not adopted the most effective measures possible. The Ministry of Marine, he declared, does not believe in the submarine peril and it refuses to take the defensive means which we propose. If the Suffren, the Danton, and the Gaulois have been sunk, it is because they were sent on perfectly uselessly errands from the military point of view, and because no account was taken of the submarine danger.

Sooley because I am a member of this Assembly, he said, disregarding usual practice, I had the great honor of being asked to address the American Parliament, and I would wish that at this hour you should send to the great American Republic the brotherly greeting of the French Republic.

The deputies marked their approval of M. Viviani's words by rising and cheering repeatedly.

It is only gratitude to France for the glorious services of Lafayette and of the French soldiers who helped in the establishment of independence which has brought America into the war? went on the Minister of Justice. Gentlemen, no one over here can realize the privileged position which France occupies in the heart of that vast America. Gratitude is immense. It is impossible to hear a speech without the memory of the young French general being evoked. When we entered public edifices we saw side by side the fine profiles of Washington and Lafayette. It is a great thing for a people when without hurt to its own dignity it can be grateful. America knew us well enough not to be surprised at our courage. But what stirred them to the depths was our silence, our great dignity, the tranquillity of France in her trials. A people receiving the formidable blows of an aggressor without flinching, and returning them without vain boasting; a united people, the people of the factory and the plow, the intellectual and the laboring man closing round the fighter; the dash of la Marne, the patient triumph of Verdun, this great capital which German lies had made the capital of frivolity and pleasure-seeking, so quiet in the tragic days, so calm when later glory crowns our flags, reserving her enthusiasm for the day when universal justice, by the force of our arms, shall stand erect in the whole world. Such a spectacle as this, I assure you, moved the Americans to their depths...

How is this immense act, the intervention of a great people who, up to now, has kept aloof from the affairs of Europe, to be accounted for? To know it, it is sufficient to read President Wilson's noble messages. America might have put forward her own particular reasons for entering the fight. She might have said that she would never allow the honor of Washington's country to be trodden under foot by German arrogance; she might have pointed to the victims, the innocent victims of submarine warfare. America said all that, but she said more. After having set forth her own particular claims—and it is this which will be to her great glory in the history of the world—she listened and heard the call of all humanity, and she invoked universal justice. Never have I so realized the power of the splendid words of President Wilson to touch the heart of her people, as at that immense meeting at Chicago, the greatest German city after Berlin, when, voicing the conviction of this Assembly, I demanded the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine, I repudiated that historic and legal fraud—a lying plebiscite. (The Chamber rose and cheered.) . . . Gentlemen, if America has entered this war, it is as the President of the Council has said, by giving this war its profound meaning, by recognizing its character, its moral and democratic color. She entered the war after having studied its origins, and thus brought us fresh, though unnecessary, testimony as to the purity and the justice of our cause by her recognition that the responsibility of the war lies with the Central Empires. America has no more intention than you have, by public calumny or tacit insinuations, of allowing herself to be shaken.

She has entered the war because the time has come to finish the con-

M. VIVIANI'S RECENT MISSION

French Statesman Tells Chamber of Great Reception Given Him in United States—Greetings to General Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was appropriate that on the very day that General Pershing visited the Palais Bourbon and listened to M. Ribot's important speech on Greek affairs, the President of the Council should have requested M. Viviani to give some account of his mission to the United States. M. Ribot had expressed his appreciation of the arrival of General Pershing in France, and the Chamber had risen and, facing toward the diplomatic box, cheered the American General. The Premier went on to refer to President Wilson's last message, in which the President of the United States set forth what the spirit of this war must be, what its true aims were. The question of Alsace-Lorraine was mentioned in terms of the highest eloquence, he said. The message pointed to "restitution" not to conquest, to the reparation of all the injustices which had been committed and the institution of guarantees to prevent the recurrence of such wars, by the constitution of that society of nations which must be our aim, because in it we shall find the best guarantee of our rights and of our pacific intentions. "To conquer or to submit," said the President of the United States. We are unanimous: we will not submit, and we shall conquer.

M. Viviani then mounted the tribune at M. Ribot's invitation and delivered a speech which the Chamber was unanimous in declaring one of the finest he has ever made. M. Viviani first pointed out the impossibility of recounting in detail the splendid reception which had been extended to him as the representative of France. Solely because I am a member of this Assembly, he said, disregarding usual practice, I had the great honor of being asked to address the American Parliament, and I would wish that at this hour you should send to the great American Republic the brotherly greeting of the French Republic.

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She has entered the war because the time has come to finish the con-

flict between autocracy and democracy, because as long as there exists in the world a power making for aggression and lies, she thinks that all democracies are imperiled and, whatever our ideals and achievements in peace time, they will remain, after 10, after 15, even after 30 years still exposed to the iron blast of Germanic brutality. America has entered the war with the conviction that there can be no peace without victory, unless we cease to respect that which in human life deserves and demands respect, and, prone before the rhythm of a barbarous repetition, we allow our sons to take the place on the battlefield which saw the sacrifice of their fathers. America has entered the war knowing what she has got to do, that she has not merely to continue what she was doing at the time when she was still bound by the chains of neutrality, that is to give us financial and economic aid, but to continue until victory is won giving immediate help in every form and constant cooperation. It is universal justice which has thus been proclaimed, and America stands beside France and her Allies in order to be its champion. But is France going to allow a portion of her heritage to be torn from her? Human justice, the universal right and independence of nations, from whence did they rise?

It was the spirit of our philosophy which lit the torch of independence! Yes, but I know, and I understand, what three years of war have meant, the economic and the political difficulties, the mourning, the loss, and the tears of women. I see all that, but what then? M. Ribot answered that question when he recalled President Wilson's words: "We must conquer or submit"; it is the sole obligation which lies before us. Remember that we belong to this city which saw the Revolution, which saved the Revolution and human freedom. And we must continue that history, we are responsible for our patrimony. We who have the honor to be no longer alone, to have standing in our support all the free peoples of the world, all those who believe that there will be opportunity in human society for all the peoples who want to live honorably, shall we not wrench the heavy sword of murder and rapine from the hands of Prussian militarism?

Gentlemen, it is sometimes difficult to know how to act in public life. The difficulty arises from the competition of duties among themselves. Which is the most imperative? One does not know. But here our duty is simple and tragic: we must go on until we obtain the victory, for we could not accept an uncertain peace, whatever our loss, whatever our weariness, without betraying the sons of our sons to future slaughter. We should be committing a crime against humanity; on this point I can only refer to what the President of the Council has so nobly said, if we allied nations did not, by a league of nations, prevent the recurrence of such crimes. This must be our double aim, to conquer, and to prevent such a war ever again taking place. We must act as men, look our fate, whatever it may be, in the face, convince ourselves that there is no such thing as a historic fatality which cannot be broken with courage and energy, and then go on to victory. Afterwards let others who have not known our sufferings take our place. We shall have bestowed on humanity the noblest inheritance that has ever entered into the minds of men.

At the close of M. Viviani's speech a number of deputies requested that the speech of the Minister of Justice should be posted up all over the country.

FARMERS FAVOR CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The farmers of the Province of Alberta are behind the Government in its conscription proposals. The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta recently met and passed a resolution approving the idea of selective conscription of men to carry on the war. In addition, however, they insist on a systematic and equitable scheme for the conscription of the wealth of the whole country. The rate of taxation, continues the resolution, shall increase as the income increases until, after a certain figure, the remainder of the income shall be conscripted in its entirety. The directors also advocated that lands which had been held out of productive use should be taxed and, in certain conditions, expropriated, with or without sufficient remuneration to cover the cost of the original purchase, at the discretion of the Government.

ABNORMAL PROFITS ON SULPHITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a recent sitting of the inquiry into the making of newspaper paper, which is at present dealing with the sulphite and pulp ingredients of this manufacture, evidence of enormous profits was given, it being stated that sulphite which had cost \$35 per ton to manufacture was sold as high as \$97 per ton. One concern, the Laurentide Company, it is alleged, sold over 23,000 tons of sulphite into the United States at a profit of almost \$20 on a cost price per ton of \$35. The same firm sold ground wood, it was said, for \$20 per ton and less to produce. It was stated that in computing the cost of sulphite, the war taxes for the past three years, \$20,000 in 1914 and \$120,000 last year, had been taken into account.

RAILROAD DEFUALTS INTEREST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Government of British Columbia has received notice from the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, that it is unable to meet the instalment of interest for July, due on the bonds guaranteed by the Provincial Government. The obligation amounts to \$423,000, which brings the grand total up to \$1,476,827 of the company's defaulted interests, and which the Government has had to pay.

She has entered the war because the time has come to finish the con-

BRITISH CORN BILL DEBATED

Questions Relating to Corn Production Raised at Westminster—London Members Opposed to Proportional Representation

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England.—The House of Commons resumed its sittings on June 5, after the Whitsuntide recess. The committee stage of the Representation of the People Bill occupied two full days of that week. In the following week, two days were taken up in discussing a Government motion, approving of the instructions appointing commissioners to determine, for the purpose of the Representation of the People Bill, the number of members to be assigned to the several counties and boroughs in England and Wales, and in Scotland, respectively, and the boundaries of such counties, and boroughs, and divisions thereof. An amendment was moved giving the commissioners power in determining such boundaries and divisions, to have regard to area, as well as population. Ultimately, the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, accepted an amendment giving discretionary power in any case where it would result in the formation of constituencies inconvenient in size and character. Another amendment was moved to add the words "Provided that in carrying out these instructions, the commissioners shall act on the assumption that proportional representation is not adopted." Proportional representation and the question of women's suffrage are the two questions in this bill that the Government are leaving open to be settled by the opinion of the House of Commons.

During the debate on proportional representation one fact of importance emerged. Practically all the London members were opposed to the proposal. On going to a division, many members did not vote, and the amendment was carried, the figures being, ayes 149, noes 141. This, however, does not entirely dispose of the question of proportional representation, because it can be brought up again while the bill is in committee. Ardent supporters of the Representation of the People Bill are not altogether sorry that, so far, the system of proportional representation is not part of the measure, because they fear that were it incorporated, there's some risk that the bill might be placed in jeopardy.

On June 13 an interesting debate took place, in the committee stage of the Corn Production Bill. A motion was made by the president of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Prothero, to authorize the payment of expenses incurred by the Board of Agriculture, under Army Act, for encouraging the production of corn. Mr. Prothero, in moving the resolution, made it quite clear that the Corn Production Bill was a war emergency measure, designed to stimulate corn production in a great national crisis. He stated that it was based upon the report of a departmental committee which sat in 1915, "to consider and report what steps should be taken by legislation, or otherwise, for the sole purpose of maintaining, and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916." Lord Milner was chairman of the committee; it issued an interim report in July, 1915, and a final report in the following October. Stated briefly the committee recommended a minimum guaranteed price for wheat over a period of years, and the introduction of local war agricultural committees to stimulate production. With reference to corn production, Mr. Prothero said: "The whole thing depends first of all on a guaranteed minimum price for a term of years; and secondly, upon the provision of the requisite labor, horses, fertilizers, and so on." This money resolution gave an opportunity for criticism of the proposals contained in the bill, of which full advantage was taken. Many speakers pointed out that the measure would have no effect, without adequate labor, horses, machinery, and fertilizers.

In a closely reasoned and friendly speech, Mr. Runciman stated, with reference to a minimum guarantee, that he would prefer to extend the power of the Wheat Commission who now have control of the whole of the

imported wheat, so that they could purchase, at contract prices declared beforehand, throughout a period of four years, such home-grown wheat, which was in condition for milling, as was not required for consumption on the farm. He pointed out that this proposal was seriously contemplated by the Milner committee, who state in their interim report, that they did not recommend it, because they were advised that if the Government fixed a maximum price on home-grown wheat, it might seriously interfere with importation from abroad, as importers would fear the possibility of the Government "breaking the market." Since that time, there has been a complete change in the method of treating imported wheat, and the possibility of interfering with the import trade, as then contemplated, has thus entirely passed away. Mr. Runciman went on to say that some classes of farmers who would be producing wheat, oats, and oats, as far as the

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW RUSSIA

M. Moutet, in Special Interview, Declares Russia, Awakened to Menace of Invasion, Will Never Accept Separate Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The first official delegate of any of the Allied Powers to reach Petrograd after the Russian revolution had become an accomplished fact was M. Maurice Moutet, Deputy for the Department of the Rhône. After spending several weeks there with his colleague, M. Cachin, M. Moutet returned to Paris with a direct message from the Russian Provisional Government and from the leaders of the Soldiers' and Workers' Committee.

It will be remembered that M. Moutet was a prominent figure at the meetings of the recent national Congress of French Socialists held in Paris and later at the secret sitting of the French Chamber which resulted in M. Rhotot's noted speech setting forth in unmistakable terms the objects of the war and the conditions of peace demanded by France.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris M. Moutet gave some of his impressions on the Russian situation today. He had hopes, he said, and even confidence that the situation was substantially changing for the better every week and was now assured that Russia would never be willing to accept a separate peace.

Asked if he could give his reasons for this conclusion, M. Moutet replied that admitting that Russia was today confronted with gigantic problems, some of which seemed well nigh unpardonable, she was nevertheless thoroughly awakened to the great menace of foreign invasion, not only during but also after the war, and that such an invasion, if not fully resisted, would cause internal disintegration, sweep away the hoped-for results of the revolution and in fact settle the fate of Russia for centuries. This awakening had been so real that all the other problems, great though they were had fallen into quite a secondary position.

The present vital question for Russia was, "could she accomplish her freedom from this foreign enemy by negotiation and treaty, or must she fight for it and defeat her enemy?" There was, M. Moutet said, a large section of the people in Russia who thought that possibly negotiations might succeed, but he thought he understood how they had fallen into this mistake. A long and intimate knowledge of the country had enabled him, during his recent visit there, to get very close touch with all shades of opinion, and he had arrived at the conclusion that the revolution was based on the desire for an international application of the great fundamental elements of the Socialist ideal, an ideal which not only demands democratic government and democratic diplomacy, but which insists upon the international adoption of the same.

M. Moutet went on to explain that the fact must not be overlooked that the leaders of all the different phases of thought in the great movement of the Revolution had held ideas that were extravagantly theoretical. These theories, however, since the establishment of the Provisional Government, had received some rude, but salutary shocks, with the result that the practical effect of the political ideals of the Revolution had been considerably modified.

One began to recognize, he said, that same mental quality of the nation which lent itself to such idealistic imagination and which, in a sense, might be said to have caused the Revolution to go to the lengths that it had, would probably prove to be its salvation, for it would be ready to assimilate equally quickly some of the political realities of the present situation.

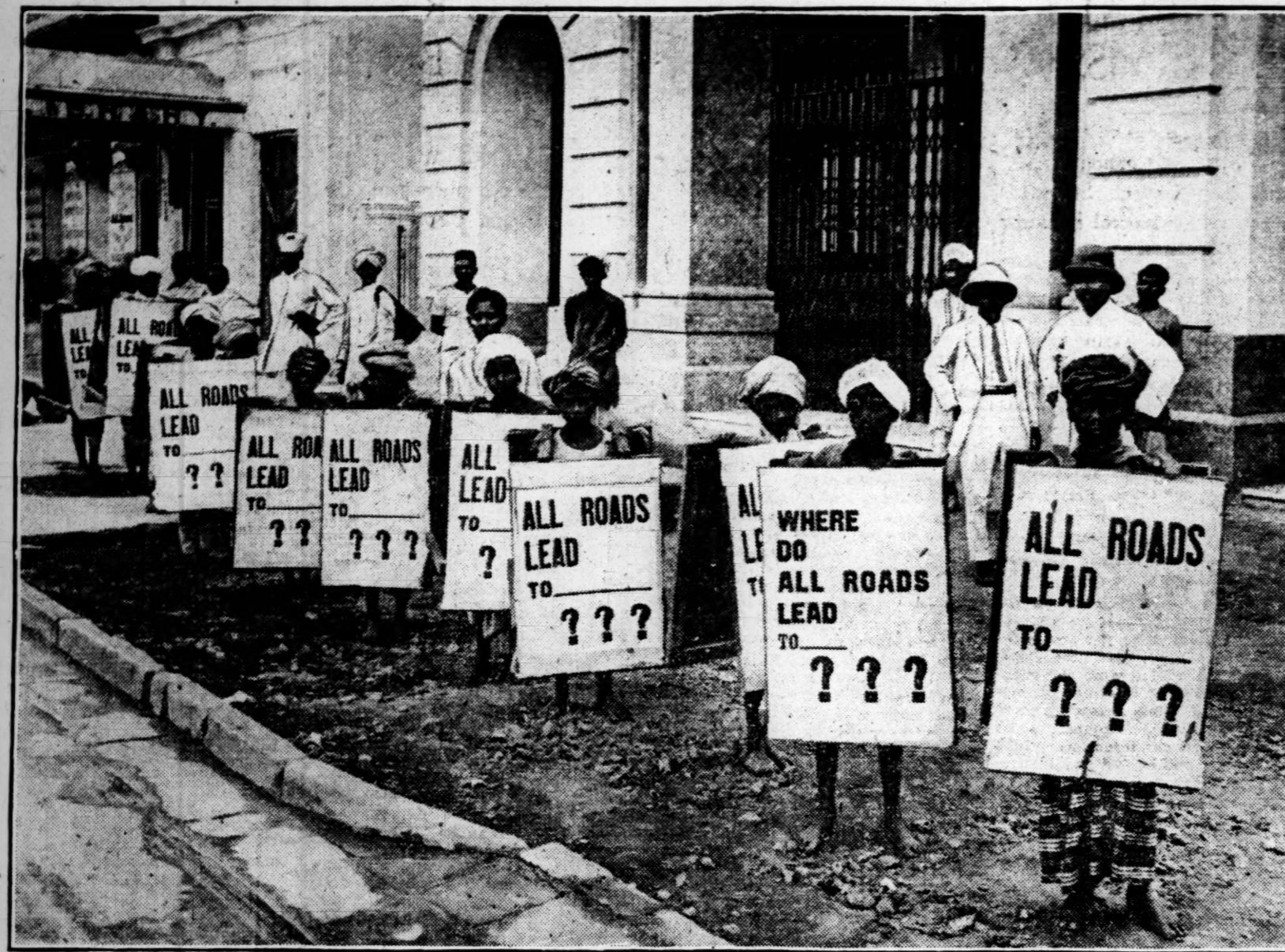
When the old régime was abolished and the new one established in Russia, the spirit of revolutionary idealism rose to such a height of enthusiasm and optimism that it was believed that those ideals themselves possessed a force which could settle the war. In a word, that all the nations of the earth would want to adopt them the moment they were brought to their notice.

In this conclusion, said M. Moutet, lay the fundamental error of the Russian revolutionaries.

They believed that their formula of no annexations, no indemnities, no humiliation, etc., would appeal to the proletariat of the entire world and arouse in them such a sense of world freedom as would of itself be alone sufficient to destroy for ever all imperialism, militarism and autocratic government, and influence and permit of a peace dictated and consummated by international democracy. Before this millennium could be reached, however, there were many progressive steps to be taken and some of these Russia had ignored.

It had been generally thought in Russia that these results would be accomplished by an international congress, and that at such a congress the German representatives, and eventually the German people, would be converted to the Russian ideal to which they would give effect by doing in Germany what had already been accomplished in Russia.

M. Moutet said that he was convinced that the Russian people sincerely believed this, but he himself was of course emphatically of the opposite opinion. He was, however, in favor of the congress, since he thought it would furnish an occasion for convincing the Russian revolutionaries of the error of their views on this point, and establish clearly and unmistakably what he believed to be the



Advertising the war loan in Calcutta

shipped. Thirty homes will be built immediately and others will follow in time to house the families of the men who are added to the ranks.

Speaking of farming conditions generally in the North country, the Minister said: "The northern crops are beyond expectation and better than I have ever seen them up there. The rain has not done any material damage and there is more progress and development in Northern Ontario this year than in any single year before. The district swept by fire last year has been rebuilt, and the acreage of crops has been greatly increased."

Mr. Ferguson also reported a satisfactory condition of affairs in the mining districts. Labor troubles have been averted by compromises between men and mine owners and mineral production is being pushed to the peak in all districts to meet the tremendous demand for metals in munition factories, shipbuilding yards and arsenals.

LABOR CONGRESS TO MEET AT OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—What promises to be the most important session ever held by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is that to be held in Ottawa, on Sept. 17 and continuing until all the business on the agenda has been dealt with. There are numerous important matters affecting workmen, chief of which are the problems of the returned soldier, the incapacitated soldier, the influx of foreign labor which is anticipated at the conclusion of the war, and which according to the circular that has been sent out will menace native labor.

The circular deals with the perfecting still further of the organization of labor, and it is pointed out that "not only must labor render permanent that which it has won in the gigantic struggle for living, but it must advance further and further each successive year along the highway of organization and watchful activity." The present will be the thirty-third annual session held by the Labor Congress.

Through lack of foresight of the public utilities commissioners of New Orleans, the bill providing funds for the public utilities board has been omitted, and a serious problem of financing this important commission confronts the city of New Orleans. The State Council for Defense and State constabulary measures developed some opposition, owing to the \$25,000 appropriation for the first and \$80,000 for the second, but this opposition has been overcome to a large extent, except that of the labor element to the constabulary measure. This, in view of present anti-L. W. W. feeling, probably also will pass and both measures be enacted early in the week.

Only one measure, the contingent expense bill, carrying \$27,000 for expenses of the extra session, finally passed both houses, but the Powell bill, assessing shares of National banks, passed the lower House and went to the Senate, where it will be passed soon. One important bill introduced by Representative Barrett last Friday provides for exemption of all water craft from taxation forever. That takes the form of a constitutional amendment, and will be voted on by the people in 1918.

Another important bill, introduced by Representative Gay, gives the State control over all food supplies and products during the period of the war. It is modeled on the national food control bill and will be passed this week. A general road bill, giving power to police juries of parishes to issue road-building bonds, is well on the way to final passage in the Senate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW LOAN
By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

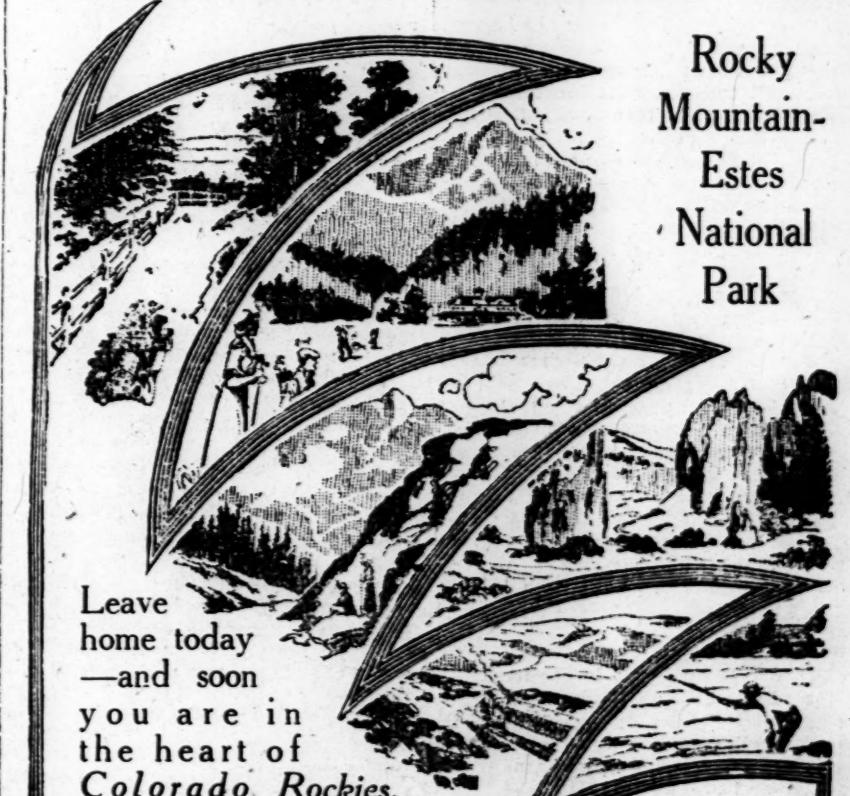
VICTORIA, B. C.—Arrangements have been made by the British Columbian Government for the flotation of \$1,000,000 treasury certificates, the proceeds of which will be available for the newly formed Land Settlement Board, and which is to carry out the duties imposed upon it by the Land Settlement Act. The principal purpose of the flotation is to assist farmers with loans.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A steel trawler, a barge of 1,500 tons, and a tugboat, built in the Government Shipyard have been launched from the dockyard at Walsh Island, N. S. W. Five State ministers were present at the ceremony.

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ANTI-ECONOMY STEPS PROPOSED

Kansas Women Ready to Launch Campaign Against Saving Food Until Government Stops Use of Grain for Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Many Kansas women are ready to undertake an anti-economy campaign as long as the Government permits the use of grains in the manufacture of liquor.

The women have served notice upon the President and Herbert Hoover, food administrator, that they are opposed to any economy in the home when the Government permits millions of bushels of grain to go into liquors, making a complete waste of this grain, instead of saving it for the use of the people of the country in helping to win the war.

Kansas, they maintain, is ready to go to any lengths in waging a successful fight against autocracy. But the State knows full well the evils of liquor and the benefits of prohibition, and the women, at least, are not endorsing the war economy plans of the Government and the Council of Defense so long as liquor is to be permitted to consume large quantities of grain suitable for human consumption.

"Our President asks all housewives to save at least one ounce of food a day, that we may win this war and the world be freed," wrote Mrs. S. Robinson of Beloit to Governor Capper. The Governor has received hundreds of letters of similar import from women throughout the State and has forwarded them to Washington.

"How much good will it do him to ask that such small quantities be saved by every housewife, and then he and Congress permit such wholesale waste of millions of bushels of grain to be made into booze that will certainly damn our boys and eventually work our defeat in this great war?"

There does not seem to be any organization back of this campaign. It is a spontaneous uprising of women and many men of the State. Kansas produces large quantities of barley and rye. The elimination of the whisky from the country was only a half-way measure in the belief of the Kansans.

The Kansas Council of Defense has taken a stand opposed to the use of grains in the manufacture of liquors, and the council is conducting a campaign to increase the Kansas wheat acreage to exceed 10,000,000 acres. It has recently completed the campaign that gave the State the largest acreage of spring crops ever recorded.

Congressional War Committee
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks has offered as an amendment to the Food Control Bill his resolution providing for the creation of a joint committee of Congress on the conduct of the war to cooperate with the President. He declares that sentiment in favor of this committee has grown rapidly. Action on the resolution introduced some time ago was held up, it is understood, at the request of the President.

ANTISECTARIAN PLANS MULTIPLY

(Continued from page one)

friends, it was believed, would oppose any proposition which included this prohibition.

According to Professor Anderson, who attended a conference of several delegates and a few citizens who are interested in the educational institutions which the State is now aiding, notably the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, there was no general agreement to the proposed substitute amendment. Last night, Mr. Anderson made the following statement:

"The rumors that I had given my consent to a compromise, on the lines of the Curtis amendment but in a briefer form, are an entire mistake. I shall advocate my amendment in the convention as the only certain way of settling the sectarian controversy. The briefer amendment which was being circulated around the convention this afternoon was finally agreed to by nobody so far as I know, least of all by myself. It would be defeated at the polls by 50,000 majority."

It is possible that the subject of accepting one or other of these three amendments may be reached in the convention late today. If so, Professor Anderson plans to move to postpone consideration to next Tuesday, but is prepared for debate if, postponement does not prevail.

After considerable debate yesterday, the convention declined to substitute the minority report of the committee on elections on the Choate-Jennings case for the majority report, the vote on a roll call being 164 to 106. The majority had reported that Charles F. Choate Jr. had 1640 votes more than Mr. Jennings, and was entitled to retain his seat in the convention. Dennis J. Driscoll and James T. Moriarity spoke at length in favor of substitution of the minority report, which called for a recount of the votes in all the voting precincts of the State, contending that there was a widespread feeling that mistakes had been made in the count.

Robert A. Dean, chairman, and other members of the committee on elections, told of the tabulation by the committee of the official returns to the Secretary of State's office from the voting precincts. Because these speakers contended errors of tabulation had been made in the original press returns and in the tabulation by the

Governor and Executive Council, it was not necessary for the convention, in view of the tabulation by the committee on elections, to order a recount throughout the State. The margin of 1640 votes between the two candidates was a relatively wide one and not likely to be offset by a recount.

Mr. Choate was warmly applauded by both sides when, in the course of the debate, he expressed a view that every delegate's right to his seat should be beyond suspicion and that if there were any doubt, this ought to be removed. After refusing to substitute the minority report for the majority report, the convention accepted the latter report, with its view that Mr. Choate was entitled to his seat.

The convention also accepted the report of the elections committee that no action is necessary of the petition of Jasper N. Johnson of Medford for the seat of Charles F. Dutch of Winchester, from the twenty-fifth Middlesex District.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Newton the convention took from the table and recommitted the Hart order relating to the submission of the results of the convention to the people.

Mr. Quincy of Boston offered an order that the committee of the whole be regarded as so much of a continuing body as to have power to assign matters before the committee. It was laid over on request of Mr. Horgan of Boston.

The committee on contingent expenses and pay roll reported the following schedule for pay of employees of the convention: Secretary, \$1000; assistant secretary, \$700; two clerical assistants, \$4 per day; one clerical assistant, \$3 a day; sergeant-at-arms, \$1000; one first assistant, \$4 a day; one secretary, \$3.50 a day; one document clerk, \$3.50 a day; two doorkeepers, \$3.50 a day; one second clerk, \$2.25 a day; one postmaster, \$3.25 a day; two assistant doorkeepers, \$3.25 a day; 21 messengers, \$3 a day each; four pages, \$2.50 a day each; one assistant postmaster, \$2.50 a day; one assistant document clerk, \$3 a day; one porter, \$2 a day. These sums are to be paid only insofar as the secretary and sergeant-at-arms shall certify that their respective employees were actually in attendance upon the convention or a committee thereof.

In executive session yesterday, the committee on the executive voted to report favorably amendments for a "cabinet" form of State government and for a form of the "short ballot" that will provide for the selection in some other way than election by all the voters of the Commonwealth of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and the Auditor. These officials will probably head divisions as members of the Governor's cabinet.

The "cabinet" resolution contemplates a cabinet of seven members to be named by the Governor. It is proposed that the Legislature effect a reorganization of the State departments and boards so as to bring them under the jurisdiction of the cabinet members, and in the event the Legislature neglects to act that the Governor be given the necessary authority.

Further arguments against an amendment authorizing regulation, restricting or abolition of billboards, largely on the ground that people engaged in the billboard work would be thrown out of employment, were made before the committee on social welfare yesterday, by James A. Donovan, representing bill-posters of Lawrence, and Michael J. Shugrue of Boston, representing the New England Poster Protective Association.

SERVICE PLANNED FOR CAMP BOYS AND GIRLS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Boys and girls who will spend all or part of the summer in one of the hundreds of camps throughout the country will be stimulated to spend a portion of their time in performing some useful service for the country. At a conference of camp directors held here it was decided that the war enthusiasm of the children must be directed into wise channels of outlet.

The Woodcraft League of America is about to send its representatives to camps from Maine to Colorado to carry the results of the conference and the experience of the directors. Ernest Thompson Seton, chief, Philip D. Fagans, executive secretary, F. H. Schmidt, camp representative, and Miss Lina D. Miller, head of the girls' department, are among these representatives.

The chief industry in which all boys and girls may engage while at camp is to "put the hoe behind the flag" in helping raise food for the soldiers and for those at home.

Thousands of boys and girls will conduct gardens of their own or will work for farmers near the camps.

REGIMENTAL CLASSES KNOWN BY NUMBERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Regiments of the war armies by number and branch of service only will be modified, it is announced, so that it will be possible to determine from the number itself whether the regiment is a part of the Regular Army, the National Guard or the National Army.

Under the plan, the Regulars will be numbered upward as now from the First Infantry, etc. The National Guard regimental numbers will begin at the One Hundred and First Infantry, etc. Similarly the National Army numbers will begin at 301.

PEAS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for 500,000 cases of canned peas for the Army and Navy for the coming year were announced as awarded in a statement by the Public Information Committee with the comment that the price provided for is "much below the present market."

John H. Mahoney of Lowell was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday on a charge of aiding and abetting a sailor to secure liquor. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was held in \$500 surety for a hearing on July 28.

ATLANTIC CABLE LINES CENSORED

Secretary Daniels Extends Control Over Communications Pursuant to Authority Delegated by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Wednesday morning signed the formal order for the extension of the cable censorship to all transatlantic undersea communication. This action was taken under authority of the following executive order, issued April 28:

"Whereas, The existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had."

"Therefore, By virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons, owning, controlling or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables, are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States, and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under the rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines, and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

"To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned. This order shall take effect from date.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

"Since May 4," said Secretary Daniels, "a cable censorship has been in effect with respect to South and Central America, Mexico, and the Orient. Transatlantic cables were exempted temporarily, out of our desire to learn the workings of the French and British censorships, in order to assure effective cooperation without duplication.

"Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, has been conducting this study, and his recommendation, made as the result of investigation and conference, carries with it an effective plan of procedure."

"Commander David W. Todd, director naval communications, will continue his executive direction of the cable censorship, and the New York office is in charge of Commander Arthur B. Hoff."

GREAT FORESTS OF CANADA NOW WELL PRESERVED

Second in Importance Only to Agriculture, Are Guarded Carefully From Fires

OTTAWA, Ont.—Although the forests of Canada comprise one of our most important natural resources, their conservation has never received adequate administrative consideration, says the Citizen.

To the early pioneer, the forest was an enemy to be destroyed in order that lands might be made ready for the plow and settlement become possible. Thus, in the early days, the removal of the forest cover, through the joint agencies of lumbering and fire, was regarded as a necessary step toward the redemption of the country from a wilderness condition.

In those days the population was small, Government revenues were meager, the forests were considered inexhaustible and fires were regarded as a by no means unmixed evil. Forest fire protection was thus given little thought, or was considered either unnecessary or entirely impracticable.

As a result, enormous damage was done in all parts of the country by forest fires, which raged over many thousands of square miles.

Today, the people of Canada are coming to a keener realization of the actual situation. The forests of Canada have been reduced by fire to a mere fraction of their former volume, and it is now known that they are anything but inexhaustible. In fact, Canada probably has not more than one-fourth as much saw timber as the United States.

No other agency has so injuriously to the movement for the protection and conservation of our forests as the pernicious and fallacious statement that our forest resources are "limitless" and "inexhaustible." These statements have frequently been made by men who knew that they had no foundation in fact but who desired to prophesy pleasant things.

A fact of the most vital importance is that probably 70 per cent of the gross area of the nine provinces of Canada must always be chiefly valuable for the production of timber, because of unfavorable conditions of soil or climate, which limit or prohibit agricultural development. The interest of the present, but more especially of the future, demand imperatively that this vast area of non-agricultural soil be made to contribute its proper share to the upbuilding and development of the greater Canada that is to be. This can be accomplished only by so handling the lands that they will be made to produce successive crops of timber.

The exploitation of the forest comprises one of the great basic industries of Canada, second only in importance to agriculture. Millions of dollars are paid annually in wages, and thousands of wood-using industries are directly dependent upon the sup-

ply of raw material which comes from the forest.

The importance of the forest in our national economy becomes more keenly realized as a result of war conditions. The raising in Canada of several forestry battalions for service overseas emphasizes the imperative need for all classes of timber in connection with offensive and defensive operations at the front. Undoubtedly, also, vast quantities of timber will be required from Canada for reconstruction in Europe after the conclusion of hostilities.

Both directly and indirectly, the forest will play an important part in the payment of the great war debt with which the country will be confronted. The thousands of wood-using industries comprise an important element in the list of taxpayers, and no argument is needed to prove the vital necessity for a permanent supply of raw material, to insure their perpetuation.

Fortunately, the great bulk of non-agricultural forest lands is still the property of the crown. The total revenue paid direct to Government treasuries, provincial and Dominion, from crown timber lands, is nearly \$7,000,000 annually. During the past 10 years, the Province of Ontario has received direct revenue from crown timber lands of nearly \$17,000,000. For Quebec, the figure during the same period is more than \$13,000,000. The necessity for direct taxation has been decreased to this extent. With proper care, and as stumpage values rise as they must—these revenues may be greatly increased.

Fire is, and always has been, the greatest enemy of the forest. However, notable advances have been made in recent years in reducing the enormous losses from this source. This year Ontario has reorganized its fire-ranging system on a greatly enlarged and improved basis. The advance in Quebec has, for the most part, taken place through the development of the cooperative idea in forest fire protection, more than 70,000 square miles of timber land now being within the boundaries of the four cooperative forest fire protection associations. In both provinces the permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires is now in effect.

In years past, the railways were regarded as the greatest offenders in causing the destruction of forests by fire. All this is now changed, largely through the fire regulations imposed by the Railway Commission, in carrying out of which the railway companies are cooperating loyally and effectively. The Commission of Conservation cooperates with the Railway Commission in the enforcement of these regulations.

Most of the fires which now create serious damage are due to the carelessness or neglect of the public. The situation demands a keen realization of this fact by all who have occasion to work or travel in the forest, to the end that all possible precautions may be observed to prevent the occurrence of fires.

WAR MOVE LEAK CHARGE IS MADE AGAINST MEXICO

Senator James Hamilton Lewis Says United States Has Information Pointing to Duplicity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Administration heads have information that much of the knowledge which Germany got of the movements of American troops and of our conduct of the war was caught on the wireless stations of Mexico and transmitted to Germany," is the statement of Senator James Hamilton Lewis.

"We have reason to believe," continued the Senator, "that the ships carrying the American soldiers were betrayed to Germany through Mexico, and that the dispatches sent from the ships to this Government were caught on the wireless that was set up at a Mexican port, and that because of such information they were pursued by submarines and their landing announced in Europe days before our Navy was ready.

"The representatives of Mr. Carranza here say that this information did not go through the Carranza element; that some of these wireless stations are in control of those who are opposing Mr. Carranza, and are opposed to the United States, and from these the information could have come. Those who are accused by the Carranza people say that some of the Carranza forces have been betraying the United States from the beginning, and have never been sincere, but profess devotion that they may be used by the enemies of the United States as sources of information.

"This Government is now investigating the whole situation, and when they have the truth, the public will have it, and the United States will take such action as shall be made necessary by the disclosures."

GUN CREW THINKS IT SANK SUBMARINE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Capt. Walter O'Brien of the French steamer Angers, and 33 members of his crew arrived at this port today, satisfied that the Angers' gun crew had sunk the submarine which on June 18 torpedoed the Standard Oil tanker John D. Archbold. The submarine attacked them while they were rescuing the crew from the tanker.

Four shots were fired at the submarine after a torpedo had missed the Angers by two feet. The last shot is believed to have struck the U-boat just after it had submerged.

HELD ON LIQUOR CHARGE

John H. Mahoney of Lowell was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday on a charge of aiding and abetting a sailor to secure liquor. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was held in \$500 surety for a hearing on July 28.

LOWER FLOOR PRICE TO COME

Southern Expert Says New Crop Flour Will Be Down to \$10 Barrel Wholesale—River Traffic Named as Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—By the latter part of August or the first of September, flour from the new crop wheat will cost no more than \$10 a barrel in New Orleans, in the opinion of the leading flour jobbers of the city. Increase in steamboat and barge traffic, with consequent lower freight rates, from the flour centers of the North, form the basis for this opinion. The other reason held by the jobbers is that the National Food Commission will have begun active work by that time, and that food speculators will be compelled to dispose of their hoarded stocks, just at a time when the new crop flour is coming into the market, thus forcing wholesale prices down.

"New crop flour will be down to \$10 a barrel wholesale, by the end of August, in New Orleans," said Nevins Kirkpatrick, one of the leading flour jobbers of this part of the South. "Flour made out of new wheat is being offered now for future deliveries in lots of 1000 barrels, at \$10.50. Whether it will go below \$10 is hard to say until we learn just how much and how good the new crop is, but it is certain that it will not be higher than \$10. In May, the highest price for soft wheat flour was \$16.10 a barrel, an outrageous price that put several bakers out of business. In April the same flour had been selling at \$14.75, far too high for any reasonable profit to the people who asked that price, but still less unreasonable than the \$16.10 which it rose in May.

"Two things helped to reduce the price to \$12.50 and even to \$12, the figures at which flour is selling in small lots today. One was the revival of river traffic between New Orleans and Minneapolis, and the other is the appointment of the Federal Food Commission to deal harshly with speculators who are trying to make money out of the needs of the people during war time. When the barge lines and the steamers, and Food Commissioner Hoover get to working together, prices on flour will take a severe tumble. All the jobbers are holding off on orders until prices begin to fall, and advising the bakers and the retailers not to tie themselves up with future contracts on flour at present prices, even though they seem less than they were in April and May. We all believe that they will be much lower within 60 days."

ARGENTINE AUCTION TO BE REPRODUCED

RIOTS IN RUSSIA HAVE NO OBJECT

Lack of Coherency and Animating Purpose Observed in Disturbances—Provisional Government's Fall Unpopular

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Of the disturbances in the streets yesterday and today the outstanding feature has certainly been their entire lack of any coherent meaning or purpose. The crowds of those who took part, including the soldiers, had no idea what they were out for. Many soldiers were too sleepy even to take much interest in the proceedings, and after walking about for a time, returned to the barracks.

Nevertheless there was a considerable amount of shooting which is stated to have been started by those who wished anarchy in Petrograd for their own purposes. The mutineers appear to have fired on each other, on royal regiments and into the crowd. The Cossacks checked the disorder in some places, and it was strange to see commandeered motorcars with machine guns dawdling about crowded with soldiers who had often, it seemed, not the slightest idea what they proposed to do. This commandeering of Government motors and other cars was on a wholesale scale. It was one of the features of the outbreak.

Those who took part in the disturbances included strikers from unaffected factories on the north side of the river, soldiers from regiments containing a large proportion of anarchists, Maximalists and Leninists and individuals from street crowds which gathered.

One incident of the disturbance was the seizure of a station on the Finnish railway just outside Petrograd by a group of soldiers with machine guns who refused to permit any trains to proceed to Finland. Another crowd marched to the Duma carrying banners inscribed "Down with the Capitalist Ministers" and were put completely at a loss by M. Tchelidze, who told them that the non-socialist ministers had already resigned. A shot was fired at M. Tchelidze, but while some called for the downfall of the capitalist ministers and some called for the overthrow of the Provisional government, and some denounced M. Tchelidze and the offensive, and some demanded the disbanding of disloyal regiments at the front, there was no single demand or watchword binding the participants together.

The official Leninists appear to have hesitated and upset by these disturbances, although they decided to condemn them, and it would seem that they had proceeded beyond their power to do so.

This morning a passenger steamer, with a flotilla of tugs, arrived from Kronsstadt, bringing several thousand soldiers, workmen and workwomen whose banners were inscribed with such watchwords as "Down With Authority," "Long Live the Commune." Shortly afterwards provocative firing again set disturbances in motion, and there was shooting later in other parts of Petrograd.

Prince Lvoff has telegraphed to the Provisional Government that the reports were false that members of the Provisional Government had been arrested. He adds that appeals to overthrow the Government by force of arms and to transfer all its powers to the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates were irresponsible acts on the part of extremists, and were not received in a friendly manner by the people in general.

It is certainly true that in the better parts of Petrograd the people objected to the disturbances and shooting.

As to the position of the Cabinet, it appears from Prince Lvoff's message to the provincial commissioners that it is his intention to continue his effort to form a coalition Cabinet with the full approval of the Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates.

BRITAIN STOPS GERMAN TRAFFIC

(Continued from page one)

to northern Scandinavian ports. The captured ships had large cargoes of coal.

Discussing the question of Germany's dealings with neutrals, The Christian Science Monitor informant remarked upon Germany's very considerable dependence upon neutrals for some raw materials. Germany, for example, hoped to import one and a half million tons of ore from Sweden which would set her up for another year. This was a very vital problem for Germany since she relied on this ore for, among other things, her high grade machine tools.

This ore goes by way of the Baltic to Germany, the ships carrying it being convoyed part of the way by Swedish ships and the rest of the way by German patrols; or it could follow the same track as the captured German ships. The latter, for example, might have returned with iron ore after unloading coal, sticking to territorial waters all the way. Obviously it is extremely difficult for the Allies to interfere with this trade, while respecting territorial waters, and at the same time it was an enormously valuable trade to Germany and calculated to enable her to spin out this devastating war for a very long time to come, while meantime relieving the congestion of her railways.

While scrupulously respecting territorial waters it was natural that the Allies should feel that they had a practical grievance in this unchecked trade by which neutrals willingly or unwillingly were enabling Prussian militarism to continue her struggle

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

against the forces of democracy. Beside this very real grievance, the Allies naturally felt that the neutral grievance due to occasional accidental overrunning of the territorial limit was somewhat academic. At the same time The Christian Science Monitor informant did not believe the alleged Dutch complaint that their waters had been violated by British warships would be found to have any substance.

As absolutely controlling the sources of these neutral countries' food supplies, America, now that she had intervened in the war was in a position to bargain with these neutrals.

As a matter of fact, it is stated in some quarters that the otherwise inexplicable flurry produced in the Reichstag by Herr Erzberger's recent speech was due to nothing else than a revelation in that speech of how completely Germany was dependent on neutrals for certain indispensable raw materials, how dependent these neutrals were on food supplies from America, and how completely, therefore, America was in a position to make her own export food supplies to neutrals depend on the latter ceasing to export ore and other indispensable raw materials to Germany.

To the Reichstag deputies who had been assured that the submarine campaign would bring England to her knees in two or three months and that the United States intervention could be staved off easily for that time, this revelation of what America could do when she did intervene was probably stupefying. These were considerations von Bethmann-Hollweg had certainly never urged upon them at a secret session or otherwise.

British Shipping

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The customary Admiralty statement of British shipping for the week ended July 15 was issued last night and shows little difference in the number of vessels destroyed as compared with the previous week. In view, however,

of German allegations as to the increased activity of their submarines and the obvious German intentions to intensify the submarine weapon, any tendency for the number of sinkings to remain stationary is not unfavorable from the point of view of the Admiralty.

A favorable feature is also to be found in the fact that the number of departures and arrivals not only at British ports but at French and Italian as well shows an appreciable increase over the totals in the spring of the year and the French and Italian Admiralty statements on U-boat sinkings are no less favorable than those of the British.

The Admiralty return for the week ending July 15 gives the following particulars: Merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons arriving at United Kingdom ports, excluding fishing and local craft, 2828; departures 2920. British vessels sunk by mine or submarine of over 1600 tons, 14, which includes one sunk during the week ending July 11, under 1600 tons, 4; unsuccessfully attacked, 12, which includes one attacked during the week ending July 1 and two during the week ending July 8. Fishing vessels sunk, 8.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 20 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat off	Departures	Sunk	% Sink attacks
Feb. 25	4,551	21	0	0	0
March 4	5,005	22	45	12	12
March 11	3,944	17	43	16	16
March 18	5,082	24	47	19	19
March 25	4,747	25	52*	18	13
April 1	4,680	31	68	18	14
April 8	4,772	19	40	15	15
April 15	4,710	28	60	15	15
April 22	5,097	55	1,08	27	27
April 29	5,406	51	94	24	24
May 6	5,871	46	94	19	19
May 13	5,120	22	45	17	17
May 20	5,422	27	49	9	9
May 27	5,487	19	34	17	17
June 3	5,835	18	34	17	17
June 10	5,589	32	57	22	22
June 17	5,898	32	54	21	21
June 24	5,799	28	48	22	22
July 1	5,511	20	36	16	16
July 8	5,696	17	30	17	17
July 15	5,748	18	31	12	12

Fruit Cargo Case in Britain

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the Prize Court yesterday the Attorney-General asked for the condemnation of some 1800 tons of dried fruits from New York and San Francisco, seized on the steamers San Francisco and Pacific, consigned to the Swedish Virtual Commission, a Government department, but alleged to be intended for export to Germany.

Before the war, said the Attorney-General, the annual requirements of Sweden in these commodities was 6500 tons, but in 1915 the imports had totaled 11,556 tons, while 6500 tons had been imported for the first half of 1916. Besides this, he added, Sweden had on hand before the war 11,000 tons of these fruits, yet in the summer of 1916 no dried fruits remained in Sweden.

The inference was that the guarantee not to reexport fruits had been systematically broken.

Optimistic British Outlook

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—With regard to the total of the sinkings reported today it will be noted that the improvement is maintained. An inquiry in authoritative quarters The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that there is now no great discrepancy between the total tonnage sunk and the total tonnage launched. This, of course, it was added, did not mean that there could be any relaxation of effort on the part of those engaged either in combating the submarines or in building new ships. Quite the contrary is the case, but as the position stands at present, there can no longer be any doubt that if the present antisubmarine efforts are fully maintained the Allies cannot be beaten by Germany's

man attack west of the Cerny sugar refinery.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy forces did not react in the course of the day west of Hill 304 except with their artillery.

In the forest of Parroy there were patrol encounters. We took prisoners.

Eastern theater (July 17): There was cannonading and rifle firing in the region of Mayadag. During the night enemy patrols attempted to penetrate our lines at Tsarvna Stena and in the neighborhood of Monastir, but were repulsed.

British aviators bombarded the station at Angista.

Yesterday afternoon's communiqué reports an artillery duel, which became rather violent early in the morning in the region west and east of Cerny. On the left bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans repeatedly counterattacked the positions the French captured from Avocourt Wood to the western slopes of Hill 304. All German efforts were shattered with severe losses.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Bonar Law announced that no further action would be taken by the tribunal against the persons criticized in the Mesopotamia commission report.

The soldiers implicated would be dealt with by an army council in the ordinary way. As to Lord Hardinge, the Government, on representations of the Foreign Secretary, who alone was in a position to judge, had decided that it would be detrimental to the public interest that the Foreign Office should be deprived of his services and had therefore refused his resignation as it was in their power to do so. Had it been in their power to do so, he intimated in response to criticisms the Government would also have refused Mr. Chamberlain's resignation.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Yesterday's communiqué reports intense artillery firing by the Germans near the village of Potutory and near Halicz. South of Novica and Kalus, the Germans attacked and occupied one of the heights. A Russian detachment slowly retired on the line of the River Berenzica. The Austro-Germans renewed their attack from the direction of Novica, but a Russian counterattack threw them back and the Russians reoccupied the heights.

Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: A gradual revival of artillery activity was noticeable, especially on both sides of the Suchitsa Valley and along the Putna and the Sereth.

Macedonian front: There was nothing new to report.

Army group of Crown Prince Ruprecht: There was heavy artillery fighting on the coast in Flanders. From the Yser to the Lys it increased considerably toward the early morning. Between Hollebeke and Warneton British reconnoitering advances were repulsed in a hand-to-hand engagement. At La Bassée Canal, Loos and Lens and also on both banks of the Scarpe there was lively artillery fighting in the evening. When darkness set in the British made an attack north of the Arras-Cambrai road. They were driven back except on a narrow sector west of Du Vert Wood. A British battalion which advanced north of Fresnoy was driven off by our fire.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne and Champagne fronts the artillery fighting for the most part was light, owing to the gloomy weather.

On the left bank of the Meuse, Verdon front, there was fighting throughout the day. After enemy artillery preparation for three hours, the French attacked on a front of five kilometers from Avocourt Wood to the region west of Le Mort Homme. In the southeastern corner of Malancourt Wood and on both sides of the Malancourt-Esses Road, the French penetrated trenches we captured recently, after bitter fighting. Elsewhere they were driven back. A fresh assault delivered in the evening by the enemy forces in an attempt to increase their gain broke down without any success and with heavy losses. East of the Meuse the firing was heavier than usual.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing important to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Wednesday reads:

There was fighting of a local character again last night east of Monchy-le-Preeux, resulting in a further gain of ground by us and the capture of a few more German prisoners. Prisoners also were captured by us and many of the enemy troops were killed in the course of successful raids during the night northeast of Oostervale and in the neighborhood of Boesinghe.

A hostile raiding party was encountered and driven off by our patrols near Wielte.

The British official communication issued on Wednesday evening says:

We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. Several of the enemy troops were killed and their dugouts bombed.

Owing to clouds there was little aerial activity yesterday until evening, when a number of combats took place, in two of which large formations were engaged on each side. In the course of the fighting eight German airplanes were downed and six others were driven down out of control.

Another enemy machine was shot down by our fire from the ground. Four of our machines are missing.

French Munition Contract Approved

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports artillery activity on both sides along the front generally, but particularly violent between the Somme and the Aisne, in the Valenciennes-Craonne region, and on the left bank of the Meuse. In an attack on an 800-yard front south of St. Quentin, east of Gauchy, the Germans succeeded in entering the first line of French trenches, but a counterattack at daybreak drove them from the greater portion of the ground occupied. Last evening, after a bombardment of great intensity, a German counterattack against the French new position at Avocourt Wood was stopped by the French artillery before the Germans could reach the French lines.

The petition states that the receivers have entered into an agreement through the J. P. Morgan Company, which modifies all four of the important contracts that had been made and Judge Mayer has approved these modifications.

Food Campaign Planned

Plans for an extensive food-canning campaign in every section of the city have been made by the women's committee of the Boston Public Safety Committee. The success of several cannery centers already in operation led the committee to take steps to increase the number. Registration blanks have been prepared to ascertain the number of women in Boston who wish to be identified with a canning center.

ARMY COUNCIL TO DEAL WITH THOSE REPORT CRITICIZED

Tribunal to Drop Action on Men Named by Mesopotamia Commission, Says Mr. Bonar Law

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GEN. GOETHALS MEETS DENMAN

Shipping Board in Conference
With Fleet Corporation Manager—Friction Expected to Be Obviated by Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences were resumed today by General Goethals and the Shipping Board, with a view to smoothing over the differences that have lately arisen between General Goethals and that organization. A conference was held this forenoon, and will be continued later in the day and perhaps on Friday.

General Goethals refused to make any statement except that he has no intention of offering his resignation as manager of the fleet corporation. Mr. Denman states that he "sincerely trusts" General Goethals will not resign, and that there is absolutely no personal feeling in the affair, the only disagreement being on a matter of policy.

Mr. Denman told a representative of this bureau today that he was certain that a peaceful, unified agreement would be reached as a result of the conferences that are being held. Although the conference on Thursday brought progress, it is thought no definite agreement was reached.

Mr. Denman says that the Shipping Board will act just as soon as the whole matter has been thoroughly gone over in conference.

It is said that the Shipping Board favors commandeering, not only steel but also wooden vessels.

The request of General Goethals for a conference with Chairman Denman is the second such request made, the first request having apparently been ignored by the chairman of the Shipping Board. At General Goethals' office not a word was given out regarding the general's intentions; neither would he see any members of the press. It is thought that General Goethals is now waiting for the President to act and that he does not care to commit himself to a statement until some definite action has been taken.

As one of the probable reasons for the difficulties which have sprung up, it is pointed out in Washington circles that the fact that General Goethals has been accustomed to action, and the fact that he was given carte blanche to carry out his own plans in the building of the Panama Canal, accounts to a large extent for the present difficulties.

Payment for Ships

Marine League President Thinks Allies Should Aid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Denman, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, expresses the opinion that the freight earnings of wooden ships during the war would more than pay for their construction, according to correspondence made public today.

The suggestion was made in a telegram sent to Mr. Denman by P. H. Ross, president of the National Marine League, an organization seeking to extend American commerce, that the Allies should help to pay for wooden ships build to transport food for their use. If the United States builds wooden ships that will be useless to this country, solely to aid its allies.

Mr. Ross said, "It is a fair proposal that our allies should relieve us of their pro rata of the wooden wastage after the war."

COSTA RICAN LAND TAX ACTION TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At an extraordinary session of the Costa Rican Congress land legislation of a detailed and radical character was enacted, says a Congress report. Previously land in this country was not subject to taxation. Provision for the levying of an income tax was made at the same session.

On October 25, 1916, was issued an executive order requiring ownership to be proved before the registration of trade-marks. This protected foreign manufacturers from the pirating of their devices. No tariff changes of consequence occurred during the year, except a slight alteration in the section applying to plaster of Paris. As all duties are based upon the gross weight of goods, light packing is essential, but it must be durable in order to stand transportation by sea and rail and distribution by express.

UNITED STATES BUYS ARGENTINE CHEESE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A market for Argentine cheese has developed rapidly in the United States during the past year, say a commerce report. Until the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the cheese of this South American country was practically unknown here. In the year mentioned Argentina shipped 250 pounds, valued at \$50. During the succeeding fiscal year there were no purchases, but a substantial trade has sprung up during the year that closed June 30, 1917. The greater part of this was in 1917, so that the trade may be said to have developed in the past few months.

The rapidity of increase is indicated by the figures for April, 1917, as compared with those for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916. Imports of Argentine cheese for April, 1917, amounted to 27,563 pounds, valued at \$54,373, while those for the last six months of the preceding year were 183,150 pounds, valued at \$25,982. The quantity for the single month, therefore, was more than twice as great as for

the six months, and the value was more than three times as great.

Figures for other months this year were: January, 138,863 pounds valued at \$38,474; February, 48,208 pounds valued at \$12,734; March, 167,557 pounds valued at \$48,644; and May, 217,756 pounds valued at \$69,568.

Secretary Clark, of the Office of United States Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, states that a firm of commission agents in that city has inquired about the possibility of finding a sufficient number of buyers in the United States to take 20,000 kilos (44,000 pounds) of Reggiano cheese per month. This is an Argentine product, made in imitation of the Italian Reggiano cheese. It is put up in the ordinary form of a flattened sphere weighing about 20 kilos (44 pounds) per cheese. As in the case of the Reggiano cheese, it is prepared for export with about four cheeses to a case.

It is impossible to quote a price which would apply to a future date, but an idea of the value of this Argentine product is given by figures which were reported early in June, when the price alongside vessel was 3.05 to 3.10 pesos per kilo (about 59 or 60 cents per pound).

GRAIN SHIPS HELD WITH CARGOES AS EMBARGO FALLS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Control of exports by the Government has gone into effect, and there will be no more shipments cleared for neutral nations or the Allies without licenses from the Department of Commerce, say the News. Collector William F. Ryan and his force of customs officials will get down to the details of arranging for ship sailings from Baltimore, and the Baltimore office is expecting further particulars from Washington.

Lying at anchor in the lower harbor and in the Patapsco River is a fleet of about 20 grain-laden vessels consigned to neutral nations, which were not able to get away before the export law went into effect. Some of them are prepared to sail as soon as they receive assurance of safe passage.

How many of these have been granted clearance papers the officials would not say, and thereby hangs a difficulty that must be settled by the Department of Commerce. It is contended by some of the shippers that the vessels already cleared might remain in port as long as their captains desired without seeking a license to sail with grain, while others were of the opinion that they should have left port as soon as cleared if they wished to avoid the ordeal of appealing for licenses.

A few of the grain ships are said to have sailed to run the blockade without the assurance of the British Government of safe passage. Those which managed to slip away for neutral harbors in Europe, however, are expected by Washington officials to have an after-thought which will take them to Halifax for examination by the British blockade authorities before attempting to run through the allied naval lines in the North Sea.

It is contended that the action of these ships is proof of the effectiveness of the export control by the United States. It is declared that the control measures adopted by this Government will close the avenues of neutral trade with Germany more effectively than has the allied blockade.

SOCIALIST PARADE PLANS PROTESTED

It was reported today at the City Hall that Mayor Curley had received protests against the proposed mass meeting on Boston Common and parade by the Socialists next Sunday. The Mayor admitted having received a letter from George W. Anderson, United States district attorney, he said he had not yet decided whether to rescind the permit for the meeting and parade, and would not decide in the matter until he had conferred with Governor McCall, Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, and possibly Mr. Anderson.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in command of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, has said he had no apprehension that men in the Federal service would attempt any further disturbance of the Socialists if the proposed parade should be held. He expressed the opinion that there were too many men in uniforms that might be confused with those of the Federal service, and said he intended to take up with Government officers the question of a distinctive service uniform for the home guard.

BILLBOARD REGULATION

Authority of the General Court of the Commonwealth at the present time to regulate billboard advertising was pointed out to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention's committee on social welfare today by several persons, who appeared in opposition of resolution, known as the "sight, smell and sound" resolve.

Among those who opposed the resolution were J. F. Welch, representing the Massachusetts State Conference of Painters; John J. Lynch, president of the painters' district council; M. F. Shaw of Revere; Joseph Engle, business man; R. M. Armstrong, representing 1500 billposters, and Kerwin H. Fulton, president of the Poster Advertising Association.

FLYING CORPS MEN WANTED

Lieut. Alan M. Thomas, who is in Boston to obtain recruits for the British Royal Flying Corps, said today that 300 men were desired. He hopes to enlist that number within the next four weeks. Twenty-one recruits were obtained yesterday for the Canadian Army, in Boston, according to Lieut. Pierre Chevallier. The United States Navy needs especially machinists' mates, oilers, firemen, cooks and mess attendants, who will be put in the Naval Reserve.

MEN OF SIXTH SENT TO AYER

Camp at Framingham Surprised When Orders Come—Regiment Likely to Go to France as Any Other, Says General

Camp Darling, of Framingham, where the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., is encamped, received a surprise today when orders were received from the Northeastern Department for the two battalions in camp to join the battalion at Ayer. This caused some apprehension that the regiment might not be sent to France, but Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in command of the Northeastern Department, said there was no more chance of the Sixth being left behind than any other regiment.

"The men of the Sixth are going up to Ayer because there the guard duty will be so light that they will be able to get into intensive training quickly," said General Edwards. "They may go to France shortly."

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, with several of his staff, will go to Ayer tomorrow to pick camp sites, as he proposes to make the 27-mile march in three days with two nights of bivouac, probably at Sudbury and Littleton. It is known in New England Army circles that the officers here would prefer to keep the troops from the Northeast at Ayer or some similar camp instead of sending them to the South and then to France at the great expense which it would incur for transportation alone, and this may be the beginning of a movement to show the practicality of holding New England troops here.

Cards bearing the serial red ink draft number are being sent to all the local district exemption boards throughout the State today, and will continue until probably Saturday, when it is hoped that all the cards will have been dispatched. The names of 62 of the 122 chairmen of the local exemption board have been announced with their addresses. Director of Enrollment Charles F. Gettymy has 100 clerks working full time on the details of the registration and yesterday 70 sacks of mail were received with blank forms from Washington.

Several hundred typists have been at work in the High School of Commerce building making up lists of the names and numbers of those men liable to draft. Copies of these are now ready for distribution to the local boards, each name corresponding with its red ink number, first in triplicate for the 354 local registration boards and then quadrupled for use of the 122 exemption boards. Each copy was proofread and compared with the original for checking possible errors or omissions. Municipal buildings, public halls and theaters will probably be used by the local exemption boards.

Motion pictures will be shown to night at the recruiting row on Boston Common. Recruiting was rather slow at all the stations yesterday. The Marines continue to seek men for the band and many are tried out every day. Cooks and bakers for the Navy, Army and Quartermasters Reserve are still urgently needed.

Night work in the trenches was carried on very successfully last night at Fresh Pond by the Harvard regiment. Five companies took part, two representing the enemy and the other three the defending forces.

Plans for using Robin Pond at the Ayer Camp for recreation purposes were discussed at the Department of the Northeast yesterday, the plans including swimming in the summer and skating in the winter, with houses built around the edge containing reading and rest rooms, an auditorium and a pavilion.

The Salvation Army announces that preparations are under way to give added impetus to the work it is already doing in France, and states that efforts will include the purchase, manning, equipment, transportation and maintenance of ambulances for the front, purchase and erection of buildings at mobilization camps which will contain reading rooms, rest accommodation, lunch counters, auditoriums for meetings and writing rooms, with adjacent grounds being used for athletic purposes.

Additional opportunity for Massachusetts soldiers to obtain instruction in conversational French is now offered as the result of cooperative arrangements just made between the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education and the Boston Public Library.

The library was proposed by Librarian C. F. D. Belden as a central point to give enlisted men and men who have applied for commissions the same course which under the direction of the department of university extension is proving such a success throughout the State in the armories and encampments. Under the arrangements made, Greater Boston soldiers not able because of inconvenience or otherwise to obtain admission in classes in their own sections, will be admitted to the class or classes according to the number—which will be formed and instructed in the library. There has been a wide demand for the establishment of a "school" such as will be opened in the library, probably by next week. Applications for enrollment may be made either to Mr. Belden at the library, or to the department of university extension at the State House.

The teachers for the library "school" will be furnished by the State, as is done in the case of the classes in the armories and encampments. A registration fee of \$1 will be made to cover the cost of the lesson sheets.

NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Dean A. E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will open the Baltimore unit in the chain of training schools for officers to have

charge of the United States merchant marine next Thursday instead of Professor Anderson of Johns Hopkins, who is unable to do the work. Dean Burton will return to Cambridge after a permanent instructor has been secured.

POLITICS DENIED IN BRIG.-GEN. AMES PROMOTION PLAN

Proposed Leader of New England forces Says if He Is Not Fit He Will Not Be Appointed

In a statement issued today Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames of Lowell of the Massachusetts State Guard denies that there has been any politics injected into the movement to have him appointed as commanding officer of the New England National Guard by Governor McCall and the governors of Connecticut and New Hampshire. He also stated that there has been no intention to embarrass the War Department and adds that "If the War Department does not consider that I am properly qualified by education, training and experience for such a command, I am certain that they will act accordingly."

In addition to the governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut signed the petition, the Governor of Vermont accompanied the petition with a letter asking for General Ames' appointment, provided Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, connected with a road building material concern. The failure of these men to appear before the finance commission as well as the fact that Constable Reid had been unable to serve summons to attend this morning's hearing on George M. Stevens, manager of the Central Construction Company, and upon William J. Clark, connected with a road building material concern. The failure of these men to appear before the finance commission as well as the fact that Constable Reid had been unable to serve summons to attend this morning's hearing on George M. Stevens, manager of the Central Construction Company, and upon William J. Clark, connected with a road building material concern. The failure of these men to appear before the finance commission as well as the fact that Constable Reid had been unable to serve summons to attend this morning's hearing on George M. Stevens, manager of the Central Construction Company, and upon William J. Clark, connected with a road building material concern.

It is stated that the New York and Pennsylvania National Guard have their own division commanders and major-general appointed by their governors and that Massachusetts would have the same appointments if its National Guard had the necessary 20,000 enlisted men. It is further stated that the National Guard from the four states whose governors favor the appointment number more than 20,000 of the 25,000 New England guardsmen.

General Kuhn, head of the War College, also wrote a letter in regard to the appointment of Brigadier-General Ames as a major-general, and, continuing, the statement declares that the petition was presented to the Secretary of War by Senator Weeks who agreed to write letters to the other New England senators urging their assistance in the matter.

In the absence of Governor McCall, who is visiting certain State institutions and harbors, his secretary, Henry F. Long, issued a statement in which he recounted the military service and education of Brigadier-General Ames and the Governor's opinion that he was qualified for the position of major-general.

"It would appear to be much better to have our men go out together under a New England man of proper education and experience for organization and command than to go out under some regular Army man, who might be spared from the regular Army," concludes Mr. Long's statement.

From the War Department have come repeated statements that the National Guard officers would be mustered into the Federal service only with their National Guard ranking. The effort to have Brigadier-General Ames appointed in supreme command of the New England National Guard instead of an officer from the regular Army has been attributed to political influence in certain circles.

COAL DEPOSITS IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local newspapers of Buenos Aires, Argentina, claim to attribute considerable importance to the alleged discovery of valuable coal deposits near Lake Epuyen in the territory of Chubut, a region near the Cordillera and within some 200 kilometers (124 miles) of the railway at San Antonio. It is held that the deposits are extensive and of considerable thickness and that the material lies near the surface, which will make it easy to extract, says a Commerce Report.

The engineer deputed by the Minister of Public Works to investigate the value of the discovery has reported that the facts justify very favorable opinions. It is stated that the samples submitted are coal of high quality, obtained in pieces of large size, and leaving, on analysis, only cinders as a residue, while yielding the high figure of 8000 calories on an average.

The newspaper, La Razon, remarks that the discovery may be the starting point for solving the grave fuel problem now confronting this country. It goes on to state that the Minister of Public Works has determined to join to the railway from San Antonio to Maquachao a truck service for the purpose of transporting the coal from the mines to the railway, to be carried by the latter to San Antonio, and from there by water to Buenos Aires. It is calculated that it will cost about 30 pesos (\$12.74 United States currency) per ton to transport the coal from the mines to the railway, 7 pesos (\$2.97) for freight on the railway and 4 pesos (\$1.70) for sea freight, or 41 pesos (\$17.42) per ton in all. Should it be proven that the importance of the mines and the quality of the coal can render a profitable return to the railway, the expense of transportation would be markedly reduced by prolonging the railway lines to the mines.

According to a decree dated May 15, 1917, and published in the Boletin Oficial of May 21, 1917, the management of the local State railways is authorized to invest up to 40,000 pesos (about \$16,800) in purchasing native coal, to be taken from the Epuyen (Chubut) coal mining properties. This decision on the part of the authorities has been reached after preliminary experiments with this coal by the management of the State railways, who claim that the results from its use are satisfactory.

BOND WITNESSES FAIL TO APPEAR

Efforts to Serve Summons on George M. Stevens and William J. Clark Are Unsuccessful —Adjournment Is Taken

(Continued from page one)

folded man. The capsules numbered from 0 to 10 will be placed in another globe.

Another blindfolded man will draw out the capsules one by one, break them open and hand to an announcer, who will call the numbers to the tally clerks. Three tally sheets are kept and the numbers posted, as pulled, upon a big blackboard. During the drawing the capsules will be stirred continuously.

Reduced to its simplest terms, this is the method of the drawing as explained in a pamphlet issued at the Provost Marshal General's office:

The drawing is merely to determine the order in which men must appear for examination in their districts.

Inasmuch as there are more than 10,000 registrants in the largest districts in the Nation and only 120 in others, the national drawing must determine the order in the smallest as well as the largest.

First the numbers from 0 to 10, inclusive, will be drawn to determine the order of the "thousand groups" on the master lists.

Next a drawing of numbers from one to 1000 to determine the order inside the "thousand groups."

For instance, if the drawing of the "thousand group" results: Eight, five, nothing, two, four, three, one, six, nine, seven, that determines the order of the groups of thousands. Then if the drawing from the one to 1000 globe starts this way, 876, 874, 1, 43, etc., through the thousand numbers, the first number on the master list would be 8000 plus 876, or 8876, the second would be 8034, the third 8500, the fourth 8001, and so on.

NEW ENGLAND FOOD MEETING

Conservation of Crops to Be Topic of Conference at State House Under Auspices of the Massachusetts Commission

Food commissioners from the New England states and members of the National Food Council of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head, will hold a meeting tomorrow at the Massachusetts State House to discuss methods of handling the food situation with special reference to the conservation of the abundant food crops. At this time, several matters which arose at a meeting of the Massachusetts Food Commission, yesterday, will be considered.

Henry B. Endicott, recently appointed Food Commissioner of Massachusetts by Governor McCall and representative of the National Food Council, said yesterday that the commission would rather have the cooperation of the people of the Commonwealth in dealing with the food problems than all the statutory law they have been given, but, he said, "we have the statutory power and shall not hesitate to use it if occasion arises." Mr. Endicott will retain his position as chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, because, he says, "I can more effectively serve as Food Commissioner by retaining this office."

After yesterday's conference, Mr. Endicott made the following statement of the purposes and plans of the food commission:

"I called the executive committee together for the purpose of discussing in a general way the nature of our work and the best way of effectively doing it. I believe there are certain business fundamentals that apply to practically every proposition, and I feel a certain confidence that, through the varied knowledge and ability of the members of this executive committee, we are going to solve this food question in a way that will be satisfactory to the people of the State."

There is no doubt that Massachusetts has made wonderful progress along food production lines. We hope to ascertain with reasonable definiteness just what this food production amounts to. There is no doubt, however, that it represents a very considerable increase in several lines, among them potatoes—which are a staple food, not only in this country but abroad, and one of the best known substitutes for wheat.

"We believe it is our duty to try to obtain the lowest possible price for the consumer, and still allow the producer to secure a return sufficient to encourage him to maintain and increase his food production. I am sure we will be able to find some satisfactory way to do this."

"We believe our woman's committee will do a very important work for us in educating the housekeepers of the state as to food economics. The canning and preserving season is now upon us and the agitation on behalf of conserving food products is one that is meeting with very successful results. We hope to see this plan extended to its fullest possibilities, because we are more concerned about conditions of next winter than the present moment."

"Governor McCall is keenly interested in this whole subject and strongly urges us to make every effort to protect the people of the Commonwealth and carry them safely through the coming winter."

"We have been informed that food speculators have been in the habit of buying up products in the fields and on the trees and letting them go to waste in order to maintain a high market price for various kinds of food stuffs. We are going to keep a sharp eye out for this sort of thing and stop it if it is possible. I rather think it will be possible!"

"We want the wholesalers and retailers to cooperate with us in the distribution of the food and to that end will be established an agency to give daily market reports. By quoting products that are cheap and abundant, we hope and expect the attention of consumers will be directed to the best values the market affords."

"If they will then ask the dealers for those cheap and abundant food products we can help establish a relation between consumer, seller and producer that will be to the advantage of all concerned."

"All I ask is that the people as a whole believe in us, cooperate with us and make reasonable allowance for any errors of judgment that we may make. I would give more for that than for all the statutory power that has been or may be conferred. I may add that we have the statutory power and shall not hesitate to use it if occasion arises."

Move to Avoid Seizure

Huge Stocks of Distilled Spirits Being Withdrawn From Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government purchase of all distilled liquors held in the United States in bonded warehouses, provided for in the Smoot amendment to the food bill, was protested by several bankers who waited on the Senate Finance and Agricultural committees Wednesday. They claimed the amendment would subject their interests to a tremendous loss.

In the meantime, liquor dealers, alarmed at the prospect of seizure under the food bill, are withdrawing from bond huge stocks of distilled spirits, and, it is said, are dumping them upon the retail dealers. It is

an established fact that probably a big majority of the retailers are directly controlled by the manufacturing interests. These withdrawals increased internal revenue receipts this month \$7,500,000 more than during the corresponding period of last July.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA FORESEEN

Professor Wiener of Harvard Says the Many Problems Met Will Be Rightly Solved

A remarkable economic and political development was predicted for Russia in the immediate future by Leo Wiener, professor of Slavic languages and literature at Harvard University, in delivering the second of the summer lectures for young people at the Old South Meeting House yesterday. He spoke of the characteristics of the Russian people and of their progress in political thought in recent years, particularly since 1905.

Professor Wiener declared that Russian people had been slowly working toward the events of last March since the emancipation of the serfs in 1867.

He referred to the influence of literature on the Russian people and credited Harriet Beecher Stowe with contributing greatly to the abolition of serfdom through the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which he said came into being in 1852.

A general betterment of conditions and the revolution he attributed to the slow but fruitful education of the masses. The new Russia faced many difficulties, in his opinion, not unlike those encountered by other nations in their progress toward stable free Government, but he felt that these problems would be met and solved in such a manner that Russia would develop as rapidly from West to East as the United States had developed from East to West.

In conclusion, Professor Wiener spoke of the desirability of extending the interrelations of the United States and Russia. He said that the development of Siberia and Alaska would give the two republics an opportunity for a new and closer contact and beneficial reaction on each other.

EIGHT NEW STREETS ARE TO BE LAID OUT

Under orders of the Boston Street Laying-out Department, with the approval of Mayor Curley, eight new streets are to be laid out and accepted. On these streets damages amounting to \$21,400 must be paid by the city, but the municipality, in turn, will collect on betterment assessments \$33,451.

The streets are Hunnewell Avenue, Brighton, no damages, \$3594.26 assessments; Malverne Road, formerly Malvern Road, West Roxbury, no damages, \$2237.75 assessments; Bellavista Road, from Allston Street to the Brookline town line, no damages, \$6832.78 assessments; Justin Road, formerly Stratton Street, Brighton, no damages, \$3238.33 assessments; Holton Street, Brighton, \$21,400 damages, \$1985 assessments; Radford Lane, Dorchester, no damages, \$3411.46 assessments; Hallam Street, Dorchester, no damages, \$2246.82 assessments; Westover Street, West Roxbury, no damages, \$10,363.11 assessments.

TUPPER FAMILY REUNION PLANNED

Preparations are now being made by a special committee of the Tupper Family Association of America for the association's second annual reunion which is to be held this year at Sandwich, Mass., on Aug. 10 and 11. Business sessions of the reunion will be held in the First Parish Church, of which Thomas Tupper was once a member and pastor and headquarters will be made at the Daniel Webster Inn and at the old Tupper Homestead in Sandwich, which has been partially restored during the past year.

Opening sessions of the reunion will be held in the church on Friday afternoon. At that time addresses of welcome will be given to the visitors by Russell E. Tupper of Sandwich, a direct descendant of Thomas Tupper, and by Frederic Allison Tupper, president of the Tupper Family Association. Friday evening's program will include an address by the Rev. H. A. Tupper, D. D., of New York and the reading of poems by Frederic Allison Tupper. Saturday morning the closing business sessions will be held.

STORAGE PLANS CONSIDERED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Three plans for the storage of food by city dwellers were considered last night at a meeting of the Springfield Food Production and Conservation Committee here. A special cool compartment built in the basements of their cellars, where food and vegetables may be stored is one plan. Another plan which will meet the needs of apartment dwellers is to have a community storage place with lockers where each family can keep a stock of vegetables and draw on them at will. The third plan is a central storage place where people can go for their supplies once or twice a week.

FOOD PREPARATION CLASS

Members of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party will open a class in food preparation and cooking in the North Bennett School, Boston, this afternoon. The teacher of this course, Miss Peristiano, has studied three years at Simmons College and speaks Greek, Italian and English. Visits are to be made to homes of that district, and first-hand information given. Surplus products of home gardens will be used in the course.

SALES CHARGED IN "DRY" TOWN

Citizens of Athol, Mass., Say That Enforcement of Law Under No-License Is Lax and Point to Results of Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATHOL, Mass.—Though no-license went into effect in this town May 1, it is claimed by many citizens that intoxicating liquors are being sold in defiance of the law. Substantiation of early reports and charges of illegal sales came on the night of July 3, when a force of deputy sheriffs raided three hotels and obtained quantities of beer and stronger liquors. Since this raid it is said that there is less illegal selling, but in some degree it is declared to exist, and constant watchfulness will be necessary to suppress it.

Athol has about 10,000 population and its voters are divided into two nearly equal camps, the "wets" and the "dry." Last March the "dry" won by the narrow margin of 26 votes. In the spring of 1916 the town went "wet" by a small plurality; a year previous the decision of the voters was for no-license. The present first selectman, Winfield W. Woodward, has been reelected for eight or nine years on his declaration that he believes in license. His fellow selectmen are Albert W. Ellsworth, owner of the Opera House block, who has been a liquor seller, and George W. Boutell, grain dealer and owner of a grist mill.

At the town meeting last March, a committee on law enforcement was created, charged with the specific duty of seeing that the law against selling intoxicating liquors was enforced. This committee is headed by Charles Moulton, who has an express business; the other members are Frederick Hutchinson and George Nichols. The committee was given \$800 with which to work during the year. By thus acting the town meeting, according to Mr. Woodward, took from the selectmen the leadership in the work of suppressing illegal liquor selling.

But Mr. Woodward and the supporters of prohibition agree in holding that the selectmen have certain duties, under the laws, to suppress illegal selling, so far as it is in their power to do so. The selectmen say they are doing what they can toward suppression, but the committee on law enforcement did not take the town's police into its confidence when the raid was made on the night of July 3. And Chairman Moulton of the committee says the police could do more to aid in suppression if Chief Murphy and his two assistants, really desired to have the law enforced.

"When the raid of July 3 was made," said Mr. Moulton, "there was no tip given to the hotels that the deputy sheriffs were coming. Consequently, in one hotel, the regular bar was doing a flourishing business, using a cash register from which about \$40 was taken. I think the selectmen could do more than they have been doing to suppress illegal liquor selling. The police act under their orders."

The most assertive demands for further action by the selectmen have been made by Stephen E. French, general manager of the Athol Machine Company. This company employs about 100 men, and Mr. French told the selectmen, at a meeting held on the evening of June 20, that he had been able to send out repeatedly men who bought flasks of whiskey, which they brought back to him. He showed the bottles of whiskey, but refused to tell who bought them or where they were bought, on the ground that he could get men to make such purchases for him only by promises of confidence. Mr. French said in a letter to the selectmen, written June 18:

"I know liquor is being sold illegally and that the effect of its sale is costing the manufacturers of Athol a great amount of money and annoyance. I know that the Government is not obtaining the service it is entitled to on delivery of manufactured goods from Athol, which are very much needed in these war times, because the liquor that is being sold in Athol illegally makes men who drink it slackers from their jobs and, as war conditions are now, the words 'traitors to country' are not too strong for the men who illegally sell booze. I know that there is many a woman and child in Athol whose life is made most miserable because of the drink the father can purchase illegally in the town of Athol."

"You are in a position to do more, a vast amount more, of good, if you have the manhood and the sand to enforce the power that you possess, as members of the Board of Selectmen of Athol, by right of a vote of trust, given by its citizenship. The liquor gang wouldn't dare sell at all if you gentlemen told them that you proposed to have their places watched, and if you saw the hard drinkers going in and out of their places of business (no better than joints) every day, it would be evidence enough to your minds to commence to raid."

"These are war times, gentlemen. Don't you realize it? And you have a patriotic duty to perform in this law enforcement that has never come to you before, and the power, if you showed you really meant to enforce the law. You know very well that booze would go out of business at least nine-tenths, compared to what has been sold since May 1, if you issued the command."

Mr. French says that Chief Murphy told him that he could clean it all up if he could only get orders. His exact words, says Mr. French, were: "A rum seller in this town hasn't anything on me. I am just as free to raid any liquor seller and I am under no obligations to any of them at all. When a man accuses me of protecting the illegal sale of liquor in any way,

he is making a statement he can't prove. But I have to obey orders."

First Selectman Woodward says he believes in enforcing the law, though he believes license is preferable to no license, but claims that it is practically impossible to suppress illegal liquor selling in Athol. It can be brought into the town concealed in satchels or suit cases, he says, or legally shipped in by express, and illegally and secretly sold in any dwelling house within the town. He asserts that there is no selling at any of the nine places that formerly held licenses, as a regular thing, and says the hotels in operation on the night of July 3 had apparently "loaded up" for the night before the Fourth as a special occasion. An abstainer from intoxicating liquors himself for the last five years, he says that he believes it is impossible to do much good through mere local prohibition. Mr. French's charges, Mr. Woodward says, are those of a man who means well but overstates conditions.

"Just watch this town for the next year," said Mr. Woodward confidently. "You'll see that it enforces laws when it is possible to enforce them, and is as good a town as there is in Massachusetts. The selectmen haven't any money with which to do special work—the law enforcement committee has the only appropriation, of \$800, for that purpose—but we'll do what we can with the police force and we will act on any evidence that may be given us."

Proprietors of two of the three hotels that were raided on the night of July 3 pleaded guilty in the District Court to the charge of keeping liquor with intent to sell, and paid each a \$50 fine. The proprietor of the third house pleaded not guilty and the case was continued.

COLLEGE BUREAU IN PARIS IS PROPOSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A central bureau in France, probably in Paris, is being planned by representatives of 36 universities and colleges, according to the recent report of the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee.

On the publication of the recent report of the United States Government showing millions of pounds of poultry still in cold storage, many housewives visited the markets to assist in disposing of this excess supply if it could be had at moderate prices.

The dealers, however, have slightly reduced their prices, claiming that they are handling fresh chicken or else that the frozen chicken is bringing prices from 20 to 30 cents a pound wholesale, and at such quotations does not pay to carry.

In regard to poultry supplies in large cities reports from Chicago indicate that 30,000,000 pounds are held in that city. This supply was accumulated for the British Government, according to one large dealer, but when refrigerator ships were not available, the supply was turned back.

This wholesaler says that this poultry is being offered at 22 to 25 cents, but is going very slowly owing to efforts of the retailers to secure 33 to 40 cents a pound, a price which, he declares, the consumers are refusing to pay.

Reports have been current in Greater Boston that large chickens can be purchased for 25 cents a pound. Large wholesale and retail dealers, generally, are not selling chicken to householders at such prices. They say that the only birds available for this price are frozen chicken from the storerooms, not suitable for family consumption. The lowest price at which, even cold-storage chicken of the medium size can be purchased, is about 28 or 30 cents a pound.

Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, said today that the public has been encouraged to buy cold-storage chicken by the exchange. "Last Sunday," said Mr. Briggs, "I purchased two large frozen chickens at 28 cents a pound and found them very edible."

Housewives, however, who have to prepare the chicken and serve it are not anxious to handle the frozen poultry.

Wholesale dealers in Greater Boston agree in many cases that the present price of cold-storage chicken is not likely to be reduced. One of

DROP IN CHICKEN PRICES IS SLIGHT

Though Cold Storage Houses Are Filled and Stock Far Greater Than Last Year, Only Moderate Reduction

the dealers said, "There is a large surplus of frozen poultry in the freezers. The way in which this abnormal supply has been accumulated dates to last fall. At that time the public started a general boycott of the chicken and turkey foods so that the dealers, rather than establishing a lower price, put them in cold storage until the demand should warrant their sale. At that time 30 to 33 cents a pound was the price paid by the jobbers. If there had been the normal sale at regular prices during the winter, no such accumulation could have been made."

"Hundreds and hundreds of chicken which should have been sold are jamming the cold storage, consequently. These must be sold. Enormous quantities of the three and three and one-half pounders are on hand, but these are not good for housekeepers, on account of their small size. Broilers are a luxury, at the best, and the demand is not large. The jobbers have been caught with a large quantity of chickens on hand, which they are having a hard time to dispose of."

Other dealers confirm these statements. One of the smaller concerns has disposed of all its cold-storage holdings. "But this was accomplished," said the owner, "at a smaller profit than could have been received if the chickens had been put on the open market at a lower price last fall."

"When we put these chickens in, we paid prices higher than are received at retail now," said a poultry buyer for a wholesale concern, "and in order to clear expenses it will be necessary to obtain this price we paid when sending them to the freezer, and it should be remembered that during the several months since then, a charge of about one-third cent per pound a month has accumulated against the birds." It is understood that food conservation committees are starting a campaign to have the hotels and restaurants purchase these holdings at a low rate in order to relieve the market.

NEGROES APPLAUD WORDS OF LOYALTY

Negroes in Faneuil Hall last night applauded William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, when he said that the Negroes of the country would willingly fight for the flag, but would not be conscripted for farm labor only."

Prolonged cheers greeted his utterances, and his mention of Theodore Roosevelt's recent remarks in denunciation of the East St. Louis riot caused also much applause.

The Government's neglect to include Negroes in the conscription lists, Mr. Lewis said, was an action wholly without warrant of authority in law. It was done, he asserted, in pursuance of a deliberate policy of segregation, in a country which aimed to establish true democracy and brotherhood among men.

Resolutions condemning recent lynchings in the South and the East St. Louis riots were passed. Other speakers were Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, and Edward T. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley. The meeting was in celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Ft. Wagner.

BEEKEEPERS' FIELD DAY

The Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers will hold its annual field day at Glenwood Farm, the summer home of Frank R. Sweet, West Mansfield, tomorrow, when Prof. A. C. Miller of Rhode Island will speak on "A Few Fundamental Laws of Bee Life and Their Relation to Practical Bee Culture." Prof. Burton N. Gates, inspector of apiarists in Massachusetts, and Miss Dorothy Q. Wright of Lowell have been invited to make addresses.

FINANCE BOARD ASKS MAYOR TO WITHDRAW ORDER

Proposed Playground Appropriation of \$4000 Said to Be Contrary to Promise

Mayor Curley was reminded last night by the Boston Finance Commission that if he would act upon a declaration he made two years ago, the Boston City Council would not need to vote to appropriate \$4000 more for the Ward 19 playground in Roxbury, which has cost the city \$200,000 already. The Mayor two years ago, the Finance Commission recalls, declared that if the council would appropriate \$200,000 for the playground any additional funds would be secured by the Mayor himself through public subscription. Now the council is asked to vote \$4000 more and the bill has passed one reading.

EDUCATIONAL

JAMAICA ENDS SECTARIAN AID

**Religious Instruction in Form of
Undenominational Catechism
Taught, Shutting Out Roman
Catholic Propaganda Efforts**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—An interesting attempt is being made in this island to solve the difficulty of keeping religious teaching on the curriculum of public schools, securing definiteness and intensity in teaching the subject, without placing the public schools at the service of denominational propaganda.

The schools concerned are the 700 odd public elementary schools subsidized in various ways by grants from the public treasury, and supervised by an educational department. Of these more than 100, with some 10,000 pupils, are now Government schools outright, managed by school boards and held in State-owned or State-rented buildings. The rest, however, are still under the aegis of the religious denominations, but drawing Government grants. It was with these denominations that anything like a provision for public elementary education here began. A few schools already existed when the emancipation of the slaves in 1838 brought a new state of affairs, naturally demanding far more in the way of education. The Imperial Government gave a grant for some years intended to form a nucleus for the Island Legislature to build on. That Legislature, however, from 1841 and on to 1868 (and a change of the Government system) gave only £3000 (\$15,000) a year. With Crown Government began a wider and ever growing system costing now some £80,000 yearly.

Archbishop Nuttall introduced and the Board of Education accepted the idea of shaping a catechism suitable for schools which was to aim at giving, so to speak, the G. C. M. P. must have had his fill of deputations from educational bodies. At his office in Parliament Square, Edinburgh, he received on a recent Saturday, and the Monday following, representatives from as many as five different associations. The subjects to be considered ranged from the welfare of tinkers and their children to the salaries of teachers in State-aided schools.

One of his earliest recollections said Mr. Munro, was of the number of tinkers who were to be found in those days in Central Ross-shire. He did not know if as many were there now, but at any rate the same problems which the deputation had brought to his notice existed then. "This was not a creditable state of affairs, and it ought to be the aim of all of them to secure, if possible, some measures of relief."

Probably one of the first things they had to ascertain was the extent of the evil, and with this object in view he would consider the proposal for the setting up of a departmental committee. Touching on the question of the tinkers' children, Mr. Munro confessed that he was one of those who considered an indifferent home as often better than an institution. He did not wish the deputation to go away with the idea that it was part of the policy of the Local Government Board to house these people in towns. His view, for what it was worth, was that such a nomadic race could be more happily and successfully settled in the country. It was upon those lines that the board's plan for placing some of the tinkers upon small holdings had been conceived, though admittedly that scheme was only an experiment. He much appreciated the work which was being done by the committee represented by that deputation.

The joint deputation from the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Secondary Education Association of Scotland and the Class Teachers Federation urged upon the secretary that at least 90 per cent of the new half million grant (i. e. £450,000) should be allocated to salaries, three-quarters of this sum to be paid as a general grant to local authorities in proportion to the number of the teachers employed, the balance to be used under certain conditions as a special grant for a further increase in salary in the case of teachers whose remuneration was markedly inadequate. It was further requested that a salaries board might be set up, representative of the education department, the local authorities and the teachers. In reply Mr. Munro said that he could not give any definite promise, but that he did not greatly dissent from the proposals made to him. It must not, however, be forgotten that there were other parties who reasonably expected to receive additional assistance for educational purposes from the new grant.

By a standing arrangement also, it is provided that no more denominational schools are to be recognized in the island as qualified for public grants. It is thought this catechism will give for Protestant schools the advantage of definite, sequent and undenominational teaching, and leave little or no risk open of the Roman Catholics making use of their catechism as a means of propaganda through the schools.

Archbishop Nuttall, in a memorandum on the use and value of the catechism remarked concerning its use in the day schools: "It will be one of the best uses of the time available for religious teaching to get the children to commit the catechism to memory. It is really a small document and expressed in language acceptable to the great body of Christians. Bible teaching on most of the vital truths of Christianity including the moral teaching of Christianity. Lodged in the memory of a child in a simple and compact form, these truths will never be forgotten, and will both guide them against error in the many forms in which it approaches the minds of young people, and will keep before them the faith and the works necessary for a Christian which will no doubt be more fully stated in various forms in other parts of the teaching they receive in school." At that stage it was assumed that the catechism would not be made the subject of Government examination in the schools, but said the Archbishop, "To the extent to which it is wisely and efficiently taught, it will clarify the answers children will give to the usual questions without the necessity of quoting verbally from the catechism."

The new schedule has to receive the approval of the legislative council ere it becomes finally operative.

EDUCATION NOTES FROM THE WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—An article in the Round Table on the education of the citizen is well worth reading. The point is made that the British people have not seriously endeavored to define the process of educating the nation, while Germany knows definitely what manner of product its schools and universities are intended to turn out. From the German point of view,

the ultimate aims of a national system of education should be to train men and women for the advancement of the State. The end of the citizen is, in fact, the State.

It has been said that the Germans, as a nation, devote themselves to the cultivation of the intellect, but that they are not equally regardful of training the character. According to the author of this article, such a diagnosis is false, the bankruptcy of Germany being due not to intellectualism but to ignorance. It has trained character with an assiduity and resoluteness to which there is no parallel. But the State has done this to a wrong purpose; and its purpose was wrong, because of its ignorance. Bad psychologists as the Germans are, they are worse philosophers and moralists.

What may the State rightly do for the education of its citizens? Fashion to virtue, constrain to duty, force "to be free." With Plato, the writer thinks that the end of the State is the citizen; and the State which exists for the sake of its citizens is safe in their hands. It will find that they will, in turn, be responsible for its good and dedicated to its well-being. On this basis a liberal education of the people could rest; and their duty be inculcated in the schools, from the universities downward. But the State, he grants, cannot claim service, except it be itself in the service of a still higher authority—the authority which is rooted in the righteousness that is "like the everlasting mountains."

The Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Robert Munro, K. C. M. P.) must lately have had his fill of deputations from educational bodies. At his office in Parliament Square, Edinburgh, he received on a recent Saturday, and the Monday following, representatives from as many as five different associations. The subjects to be considered ranged from the welfare of tinkers and their children to the salaries of teachers in State-aided schools.

One of his earliest recollections said Mr. Munro, was of the number of tinkers who were to be found in those days in Central Ross-shire. He did not know if as many were there now, but at any rate the same problems which the deputation had brought to his notice existed then. "This was not a creditable state of affairs, and it ought to be the aim of all of them to secure, if possible, some measures of relief."

Probably one of the first things they had to ascertain was the extent of the evil, and with this object in view he would consider the proposal for the setting up of a departmental committee. Touching on the question of the tinkers' children, Mr. Munro confessed that he was one of those who considered an indifferent home as often better than an institution. He did not wish the deputation to go away with the idea that it was part of the policy of the Local Government Board to house these people in towns. His view, for what it was worth, was that such a nomadic race could be more happily and successfully settled in the country. It was upon those lines that the board's plan for placing some of the tinkers upon small holdings had been conceived, though admittedly that scheme was only an experiment. He much appreciated the work which was being done by the committee represented by that deputation.

The joint deputation from the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Secondary Education Association of Scotland and the Class Teachers Federation urged upon the secretary that at least 90 per cent of the new half million grant (i. e. £450,000) should be allocated to salaries, three-quarters of this sum to be paid as a general grant to local authorities in proportion to the number of the teachers employed, the balance to be used under certain conditions as a special grant for a further increase in salary in the case of teachers whose remuneration was markedly inadequate. It was further requested that a salaries board might be set up, representative of the education department, the local authorities and the teachers. In reply Mr. Munro said that he could not give any definite promise, but that he did not greatly dissent from the proposals made to him. It must not, however, be forgotten that there were other parties who reasonably expected to receive additional assistance for educational purposes from the new grant.

The teaching of Hebrew, as a living language, has made strides elsewhere than in Palestine. At the beginning of this year there were held in Odessa the entrance examinations for the Hebrew teachers' courses, the establishment of which was due to the "Society of Friends of the Hebrew Language." Fifty candidates underwent examinations, among them 23 women. With the exception of the Russian subjects, the examinations were held in Hebrew. Eighteen men and 12 women candidates were successful. The seminary course lasts for three years, and among the students attending it there are a number who have already practiced in Hebrew schools.

At Warsaw, the Hebrew revival has made great progress, and the schools of the movement are well supported. Besides the elementary schools and kindergarten under Zionist charge in Warsaw, and a Hebrew secondary school at Lodz, both these towns have a gymnasium which may be called Jewish national. While the language of instruction is Polish, the Jewish subjects are taught in Hebrew. The gymnasium under Dr. Brauder in Lodz is very well attended, although the fee is high. Some months ago Dr. Brauder opened a corresponding high school for girls. The Hebrew subjects in these schools take two hours every day. Pupils in some classes are said to speak Hebrew perfectly, and their knowledge of general subjects and of the Polish language is up to the level of the other schools.

AGRICULTURE IN WELSH SCHOOLS

**Among Subjects Introduced Into
Intermediate Schools of Wales
Are Training Courses Meant
to Prepare Boys for Farming**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The secondary schools of Wales have much in common with English secondary schools, but there is also much to distinguish them. Their position in regard to the Board of Education is regulated under the Welsh Intermediate Act of 1889, and the report for last year made by the Welsh department of that board is of an interesting character. About 100 schools were visited by the inspectors of the Central Welsh Board, and upon their favorable verdict the Treasury were enabled in every case to pay the grants authorized by the act. It is noteworthy that more than half these schools are jointly for boys and girls.

The report touches on the inadequate provision of Welsh books in school libraries. It says that investigation by the Central Welsh Board has more than confirmed the opinion expressed in the report for 1915 that the matter was one that called for immediate and serious consideration, and the attention of school governors and headmasters and headmistresses directed to the Welsh department's most recent publication, "A Nation and Its Books," which contains a carefully compiled and classified catalogue of modern Welsh books and of English books about Wales. This lack is the more regrettable in that the number of secondary scholars studying Welsh was about 6000 out of 15,000 in the year 1915, and the chairman of the Central Welsh Board pointed out quite recently that this gave a percentage for the schools contrasting very favorably with the percentage of students studying Welsh at the university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff.

In domestic subjects only cooking and hygiene appear to be taken generally; laundry work, housewifery and needlework are comparatively neglected. In view of the very considerable number of girls who leave the secondary schools to take up posts as teachers in public elementary schools, the neglect of needlework is much to be regretted. When there has been no adequate opportunity for training in this subject, says the report, the attempt of such teachers to instruct their young charges produces deplorable results.

A noteworthy experiment to interest schoolboys in agricultural pursuits is recorded by the board and is here given:

"The Boys' Intermediate School at Welshpool affords an interesting example of an experiment in rural bias in a Welsh Intermediate School. Recognizing that agriculture was the main industry of the neighborhood, the governors, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, decided some years ago to introduce into the curriculum of the school a marked agricultural bias. A special grant from the Board of Education was promised, and the governors arranged a course that was designed to prepare an intending farmer for farm life, for an Agricultural College or for a University College, while at the same time affording a suitable preparation for other professions, such as the medical, legal, ministerial and scholastic.

"For the agricultural bias the school was well selected. It is situated between lowland and highland farms; three kinds of sheep (Shropshire, Kerry and Welsh) are seen around it; the country is sympathetic, and the interest of the elementary school is easily aroused so as to produce active support and preparation. Markets and most agricultural operations also are within reach of the school, which possesses a special agricultural room for experiments, a garden and agricultural plots.

"It can be said that the agriculture taught is in itself an awakening and inspiring part of a good general education: the interest and intelligence evoked have an appreciable effect on the mastering of other subjects. But the extension of subjects of the curriculum has a still wider effect. . . .

"Geography, taught in the modern way, has a bias that is very useful to agriculture. The boys bring anything that attracts them in field, lane, or hedgerow into the school for discussion and explanation. Mathematics take a bias that makes the subject interesting even to the unimaginative.

"Welshpool children learn languages with more difficulty than children in some other parts of Wales. The new bias will bring life into the learning of languages. In English, well written books describing nature and wild life can take the place of some of the fiction now read. In Welsh, the most beautiful lyric in a modern language of lyrics is a description of the life of a shepherd on the Berwyn; one of the most terse and picturesque prose romances is a minute description by a practical farmer of life on an upland Montgomeryshire farm. In Latin, the boys were interested in the descriptions and praise of country life in the Georgics. History ceased to be an uninteresting collection of political facts; its economic aspect, from the Welsh Cistercians to the development of modern sea power, made it what it can be, the most interesting subject in the curriculum.

"The experiment has now been completed and has well served its purpose. It was tried under very favorable conditions; the governors were sympathetic; the headmaster threw

his whole energy into the attempt; the teachers of other subjects readily introduced a bias that made each subject appear more directly to their pupils. It has demonstrated that a bias is a help to an efficient general education, and not a hindrance. The lessons to be learnt from it are now made available for and should be taken to heart in every school in rural Wales in which the curriculum is not that best adapted to the future needs of the pupils. Especially should they encourage the governors and teachers of schools in the industrial districts, where the attempt has not already been made, to find a bias that will make education more useful and more interesting, and thereby more efficient."

CALIFORNIA AIDS VOCATIONAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The vocational education movement in California has received an impetus through the passing at the last session of the Legislature of an act which provides for taking advantage of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act passed at the present session of Congress appropriating funds to be used by the states in vocational instruction.

The instruction will be made to apply particularly to night school, part time, and shop and field work for students who must earn their living while securing an education. A limited amount of the funds appropriated for vocational training may be used for instruction in household economics.

The amount appropriated for California by the Federal law is \$40,000 for the first year and \$20,000 additional each year until the fund amounts to \$180,000 a year. To secure the use of these funds, however, it is necessary for the State to appropriate a similar sum and to conduct the instruction along lines laid down by the Federal law.

NEW YORK TO GIVE BUSINESS TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Business education facilities of New York will soon be open to residents of other cities and states of the country for the first time. The Mayor's Council of Defense and the College of the City of New York have arranged to give courses in clerical practice and bookkeeping to fill the vacancies that will be created by the selective draft. As the course is limited to nine lectures, each of one hour's duration, only the essentials of bookkeeping and office practice will be touched upon.

The course is open to men who do not come under the selective draft requirements and to women who may be called upon to fill the vacancies left by the draft. No date has been set as yet for the opening of the instruction.

UNIVERSITY TEACHES GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University claims to be the first university in the country to inaugurate the Girl Scout movement into its curriculum. A course for leaders has opened under direction of Miss Martha Blanche Wolff, captain, and Dr. Aristine Munro, lieutenant, both commissioned officers of the national headquarters for Girl Scouts. Miss Wolff will be assisted by the Evander Childs High School Girl Scout Troop 10, one of the finest in New York. Fencing and folk dancing will be included in the course, as well as home nursing, and all regular departments of Girl Scout work. An inter-troop contest will be held during the session.

UNIVERSITY ON WAR FOOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The University of Cincinnati quickly and thoroughly attained a so-called "war footing." Offering the facilities of its various departments to the city, the university quickly became an important cog in the machinery of war preparation in Cincinnati. The College of Engineering at once changed its courses of study to include military engineering and military drill, and also to prepare young men for important places in the city's industrial plants allied with war manufacture. Credits were allowed for military service. Cooperation with the National Guard officers resulted in classes being formed under the direction of the physical education department, giving instruction in military tactics. The women of the university have also been organized.

TRAINING GIVEN TO NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—District Superintendent Franklin, Principal Theodore of Public School 89 of New York City, and a number of persons interested in the welfare of the Negro population of Districts 20 and 21, which is approximately 60,000 people, have consulted with the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training and also with the associate superintendent in charge of the division of vocational activities, with reference to the necessity of providing industrial training for the adolescent Negro pupil, and have urged that provision be made in the budget for 1918 for the installation of appropriate shops in Public School 89 and Public School 119, which are located in the two districts.

In some way the present "over-age" condition of pupils in the schools will be changed by reforms in the homes and in the schools. If it is proved

HOW BROOKLINE SURVEY CAN AID

If Recommendations Following
Technical Examination Made
of Village Schools Are Carried
Out, Good Will Result

The "survey" of the Brookline public schools, made during 1916-17, and just published, is a document that will have wide reading. The town is so wealthy, progressive, admirably governed, and highly reputed in the educational world that an appraisal of its schools will "be effected with the public interest," to quote a recent Federal Supreme Court phrase used in quite another connection. The persons making the "survey" also are of a kind whose dicta are weighty. Among them were the professor of secondary education in the University of Cincinnati, the head of the division of education in the University of Pennsylvania, the professor of educational education in the Teachers College, Columbia University, and a professor in the department of education in Tufts College.

The instruction will be made to apply particularly to night school, part time, and shop and field work for students who must earn their living while securing an education. A limited amount of the funds appropriated for vocational training may be used for instruction in household economics.

The "survey" staff report wholehearted cooperation by the local school committee and its officers and employees. The highest professional ideals of sincerity were disclosed as in practice by the Brookline administrative and teaching staff. Therefore the school committee and the citizens have approximate truth to base further action upon, so far as light is shed by the report. If it jars a bit upon local pride to be told that their buildings, even the latest, are not conforming to the best ideals of school architecture, if it is asserted that a false economy is shown in too limited supervision of the methods and results of the school life, if it is said that the school system's records are imperfect and inadequate for such comparative study of results as always should be at the service of a community, and if it is blazoned abroad that the schools are touched with the "caste" spirit, and the least fortunate children of the town's slum district have the most antiquated and least adequate school plant, the citizens also know that they are told by the "surveyors" that the schools have very decided merits.

Such, for instance, as small classes, well-paid teachers, whose loyalty to the town and the schools is shown by their disinclination to accept offers from abroad, liberal expenditures for school expenses by vote of the citizens in town meeting, unusual liberty of method allowed principals and teachers in meeting desired pedagogic ends in their own ways, and an exceptionally high rate of pupil attendance beyond the normal age of leaving school for business. Making due allowance for the large number of youth of both sexes who go to private schools in Brookline and Boston, when the high school age is attained, the town has rare proof from year to year of the growing desire of its artisan as well as its professional and capitalist classes to provide a broad basis for education of youth.

Of the many recommendations which the "surveyors" make in their report, the one of the widest interest undoubtedly will be that of a "democracy school," which would provide continuous opportunity to test the best things possible in pedagogy for a town of the sort Brookline is; and that it is not a normal town in many respects, "the survey" makes clear. As set forth in the report, the ideal of such a school would be to emphasize the social conception of education and its cooperative possibilities. Under the guidance of an expert added to the administrative force, and he using teachers already in the schools and sympathetic with the idea, the work might begin in some of the higher primary grades or in the junior high school. As to details the report is rather vague, especially with reference to the housing, coordinating and administering of such a school; but the general idea of a community school, experimental in type, in which the best of contemporary ideals in education could be tested by qualified teachers with apt pupils, is one that may appeal to the school committee and the town, once they get busy with the reconstructions that are almost certain to follow this candid report.

The recommendation in favor of a junior high school and the reasons for urging it indicate that another New England stronghold of opposition to this change in curriculum and school year, which has captured the West, is likely to fail. The facts which the "surveyors" present as to the time that Brookline pupils annually lose in the process of getting ready for college and professional schools are such that several

FOOD CONTROL BILL VOTE NEAR

Ten-Minute Rule for Limiting
Debate Put in Force in Senate—Minimum Wheat Price
Proposed by Senator Gronna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A minimum price of \$2 per bushel for first grade wheat, to be guaranteed as a war measure by the Federal Government in aid of the farmer, was a proposition presented to the Senate today by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, himself a farmer, as an amendment to the food bill. Senators from agricultural states are divided on the fixed minimum price. Some who oppose it claim in actual practice it will be tantamount to a maximum price to the farmers. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that the Gronna amendment has good prospects of being accepted by the Senate.

Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment to the bill proposing the creation of a board of food administration to consist of five members. This board would take the place of the commission of three proposed Wednesday in an amendment by Senator Chamberlain. Both proposals would supersede the administration plan for a single-headed food administration with Herbert C. Hoover in charge.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire declared the Reed amendment was aimed directly at Mr. Hoover. He denounced the Missourian and said:

"The Senator has attacked Mr. Hoover mercilessly. He examined him when he was before the Senate Agriculture Committee some time ago much as he would have examined a suspect in a Missouri police court."

Senator Reed retorted with an emphatic denial of mistreating Mr. Hoover.

Senate consideration of the food bill started upon its course toward final action today with the operation of the 10-minute rule for limiting debate. The unanimous consent agreement now in effect calls for taking the final vote on the bill next Saturday.

Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, warned the Senate against holding the bill down so that its passage would be jeopardized. His caution given after Senator Kenyon had offered an amendment which was rejected 28 to 44, extending the Government control of "necessaries" to iron and steel and their products and to farm implements and hemp binder twine. Senator Chamberlain opposed enlarging the "necessaries" beyond the original terms of the bill, namely, food, feeds and fuel, including propane and gasoline."

Senator Lodge supported Senator Chamberlain's views as to the undesirability of enlarging upon the necessities.

In offering his 32 guarantee amendment Senator Gronna declared it only fair that the farmers should be assured of a fixed price for their production in the face of the advancing cost of all the supplies used in farm production. Senator Curtis of Kansas declared that notice had been served on the farmers that there will be an increase this year of 33 per cent in farming machinery.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota opposed the fixed price. He proclaimed that the farmers as a rule do not want it, that they are apprehensive that its operation will prevent them from obtaining the full price which they could obtain in the open market.

Southern senators resented the implication that the bill had been framed in part to work a special hardship on the grain growers.

After days of discussion of the methods employed by the Government in making contracts for war supplies through the Council of National Defense, the Senate, on Wednesday afternoon, agreed to an amendment by Senator Pomerene which it is believed practically closes the entire subject, as far as Congress is concerned. The Pomerene amendment is far less drastic than the committee amendment in the food bill which it replaces. It prohibits members of the council's advisory committees from soliciting or inducing authorized Government agents to execute contracts, but does not interdict the signing of a contract with a firm in which such members may hold interest.

In view of the sharp criticism of the methods used by the defense council's subordinate organization, there was a general feeling in the Senate that some law should be passed to provide a complete safeguard for the public interest. In defending his amendment, Senator Pomerene severely arraigned those senators who have, by implication or otherwise, questioned the activities of the men who are serving their country by voluntary endeavor, as members of the National Defense Council organization. He declared such criticism, in the main, had been based on partial information.

"We can best serve our country," declared Senator Pomerene, "by continuing the Council of National Defense under proper safeguards." He opposed proposals which he declared would have the effect of disorganizing this council.

The amendment was adopted on a roll call vote, 54 to 17. The understanding is that it in no wise deprives the Government of the valuable assistance being rendered by the voluntary workers affiliated with the council.

Those voting against it were Senators Borah, Kenyon, Johnson of California, Gore, Gronna, McKellar, Cummings, McNary, Nelson, Norris, Ransdell, Reed, Townsend, La Follette and Trammell.

The vote was followed by the acceptance of an amendment offered by Senator Reed of Missouri to further

strengthen the modified authority left to the commission.

Section 3, affecting the authority of the advisory commission as it now stands in the food bill, forbids members of the commission to solicit, induce or attempt to induce or direct the execution of contracts with the Government in which they have personal interest or "to recommend" the acceptance of such a contract unless they explain their relation to the contract in writing. The Reed amendment affirms that this legislation is to be taken in conjunction with Section 41 of the statute-at-large, passed in 1913, which prohibits a Government employee or agent from engaging in any contracts with the Government.

Senator Reed's amendment was accepted by Senator Pomerene and embraced in the Pomerene amendment.

Cabbage Called Plenty

Cabbage, watermelons, onions, beets, and lettuce are the produce which should be purchased by Greater Boston housekeepers today, according to the report from the committee on food conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

"Cabbage stands out as the one vegetable in the market in great quantities," it says. "This is being sold very cheap, and the market gardeners claim that there are about 10,000 barrels ready to come in if the demand warrants it. Local officers of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that 40 carloads of watermelons were received in Boston this morning. Prices are reasonable, and today should be a good time to purchase watermelons."

The supply of onions, beets, and lettuce still remains heavy, and they are being sold at very low prices," continues the report. "There are quite a number of green peppers in the market although the quality of these is only fair. String beans and butter beans are still coming in rather large quantities. The Connecticut beans are very cheap, and the native beans continue to drop every day, and are coming in good numbers.

Peaches and tomatoes are offered at fair prices, and show normal receipts.

Potatoes show a slight further drop in price, but are not yet considered abundant. Bunched turnips and bunched carrots can be had at reasonable prices, and are in very good condition, and there is also a good supply of summer squash.

The classification for the day is as follows: Abundant—cabbage, onions, beets, lettuce, cantaloupes, watermelons, green peppers. Normal—Peaches, tomatoes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, summer squash, string beans, butter beans. Scarce—Asparagus, lemons, spinach, pineapples.

Fish Prices Continue High

Prices at the Boston Fish Pier continue high today, as has been the case for some weeks, and housekeepers who follow the advice of the food conservation committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to purchase fish as a means of conserving the food supply, report prices much higher than those of last summer.

Wholesale dealers continue to claim that the increased demand has maintained high quotations, and despite the allegation of the United States District Attorney, that a "fish trust" exists among the dealers, some assert that these prices can be traced to the activity of the dealers in bidding at the New England Fish Exchange until quotations are higher than normal.

Fishermen are reaping advantages

in offering his \$2 guarantee amendment. Senator Gronna declared it only fair that the farmers should be assured of a fixed price for their production in the face of the advancing cost of all the supplies used in farm production. Senator Curtis of Kansas declared that notice had been served on the farmers that there will be an increase this year of 33 per cent in farming machinery.

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WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Translations from the Spanish, specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

How the European war has enhanced the solidarity of South American peoples is discussed in a long article in "Nacion" (Buenos Aires) under the heading, "The War and Latin America." This article satirically reviews the German treachery campaign as a phase of Twentieth-Century culture, and shows how the Latin race is represented in opposition through the action of France and Italy. The article declares that the German conception of France was that of a center of corruption; of Italy as that of a mandolin players and puncheños; of Spain as that of a comatose and ineffective organism; and of the Latin-American peoples as proud and useless, and exceptionally subject to exploitation by superior races.

"Even when these concepts could not be expressed openly," says this article, "they were the opinions which predominated in the thought of the German people, especially in the upper classes, and they contemplated only one privileged race, that was the Teutonic." The article continues:

"In this great war it is not only a question of the right of existence for small nations, respect for international treaties, and the other great matters that have been repeatedly set forth; it is also a question of races, a question whether the people of the Latin race have a right, not so much to the predominance and preeminence which the Germans assume, but to be respected, to live in peace, without having their right disputed to enjoy what they have legitimately achieved. The extraordinary occurrences since August, 1914, have imposed sweeping modifications upon the idea of the Germans. Amazed at the heroic and tenacious resistance of the Belgians, French, and Italians, they indeed no more of Latin decadence, and they have lost much of the infatuation and pride which they had at the beginning of the war; but it is not the less certain that, before receiving the chastisement which has been given them, they had the intention of annihilating France, of dismembering Italy, of acquiring commanding positions everywhere. If they had triumphed, more than one growing country would have been converted into a German province, just as the other allies of the empire, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria have been so converted. Just for this reason, many have found it incomprehensible and inexplicable that German sympathy has been observed in certain Latin nations. Since the first moment all the sympathy and preference of the people of Spanish speech ought to have been eloquently, and unswervingly expressed in favor of the people of their own race, of the people of France. Fortunately, that which was inevitable is coming to pass. From one side of the continent to the other, the opinions and sentiments of all peoples are uniting in favor of the great Latin family.

"Many object: no doubt, that idealism and sentimentalism do not amount to much in the foreign politics of a nation, and that these things, like individuals, take into account only their own convenience and their own needs. Governments of democratic countries cannot depart from this line of conduct without incurring terrible responsibility. Let us accept the theory as exact and invariable, although we may have at hand the grand and noble example of Belgium and the United States, to record merely the most recent; even then, the economic convenience and the material interests would impel the people of Latin America in general, and the Argentine Republic, in particular, to incline to the side of England, France and Italy. We have close bonds and a debt of gratitude between us and these great nations."

The article reviews the way in which England through her art and literature, and Italy through labor, has attested the development of South American countries, and declares that it is certain that many of these organized undertakings and developments would pass into German hands if Germany should win the war. It says:

"During the war the Germans have revealed their intentions too clearly for us not to tremble at the idea of having the domination of the seas and supremacy in finance pass into their hands. On the day in which the Germans should find themselves without competition they would impose their militarism and subject everything to their will. The home guard cavalry of Newton, who participate in the performance. This money is to be spent for equipment necessary for the men when they are accepted by the Massachusetts State Guard.

The letter says in part:

"In the recent discussion in the press of the farming operations in Franklin Park, and other city property, and the City Council's investigation of the expense incurred by the committee in charge of these operations, I see no mention made of the object in view which prompted the city authorities to provide the opportunity, at an equitable rate, to those willing to take advantage of it, to do their bit' food shortage for the coming year."

Mr. Townsend reviews the start of the work and quotes figures to show that the agreement between the city and the farmers was "fair and equitable." He goes on to say, "In regard to excessive cost and management, the writer has nothing to say, except that in addition to the individual lot holder of one-eighth of an acre the city set apart a large acreage for the use of hundreds of pupils in the public schools, and many acres for the Boy Scouts; and these young people are receiving a good, practical education in the production of some of the necessities of life, and experiences which will be of benefit for them and the communities in which they live, in the years to come. These young students in farming certainly require the supervision of competent instructors, and some assistance in the heavier portion of their labor from the farm assistants employed, and surely, the product of these school and boy scout lots, in addition to that of the larger lots, will go as far toward the relief of a food shortage this coming winter as though it was raised in farms in Maine, New Hampshire or the West."

Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States shipping board, announced at the Custom House today that the eighth free Government navigation school in the New England district will be opened at Provincetown, about Aug. 1. Prof. Rudolf Beaver, who started the free government navigation school at New Bedford, will probably be instructor at Provincetown. The school will be in the Board of Trade building, and W. E. Cowling heads the Provincetown committee that is cooperating with the shipping board recruiting service in running it.

EIGHTH SCHOOL TO OPEN

Washington, D. C.—A report under the title of "General Statistics of Cities, 1916," about to be issued by the United States Bureau of the Census presents interesting data relating to parks, playgrounds, zoological collections, swimming pools and bathing beaches, and other recreation facilities in cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants.

In all but two of the 213 cities covered by the report certain areas owned by the municipalities are specifically set aside as public parks. The aggregate number of these parks, as reported for the fiscal year 1916, was 417, and their combined area amounted to 117,000 acres or 183 square miles.

For the greatest number of parks, 417, was reported for Washington, D. C., but the greatest park area—7713 acres, or about 12 square miles—is shown for New York City. Other cities with large park areas are Philadelphia with 5500 acres, Los Angeles with 427 acres, Chicago with 3815 acres, Denver with 3719 acres, Washington, D. C.,

with 3067 acres, and Minneapolis with 3038 acres.

The largest single park owned by any city is Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, which has an area of 3526 acres, or 5½ square miles; and the next largest, a park of 3027 acres, or more than 4½ square miles, is reported for Los Angeles. The States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island maintain metropolitan park systems. That of Massachusetts covers 38 cities and towns, including Boston and Cambridge. The Palisades interstate park system is administered jointly by New York and Jersey.

All but 18 of the 213 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants maintained playgrounds (not including those open only to school children during the school year), the total number of such playgrounds being 2190 and their average area being twice more than two acres.

The largest number, 185, is shown for New York, and the next largest, 160, for Philadelphia.

Rates of pay said to have been agreed on range from \$96 to \$144 a month with board, for a 10 hours working day. The minimum rate as reported is \$4 a day for a 10 hour day and 40 cents an hour for overtime. But the schedule, as reported, provides for a sliding scale, according to the price of wheat, wages to be \$4.50 for a 10 hour day if wheat sells at \$1.50 a bushel, \$5 a day if at \$2 a bushel, \$5.50 a day if at \$2.25 and \$6 a day if at \$2.50.

The rate for overtime, fixed at 40 cents an hour for minimum, keeps pace with the rising wage scale. Provision accompanying the wage schedule and said also to have been jointly agreed upon, makes it incumbent upon the employing farmer to feed the crew free for three days, in case of interference of the work by rain or other causes, the men thereafter to pay \$1 a day if such interference continues.

The 10-hour schedule is set to mean 10 hours in the field. Teamsters caring for teams are not to charge for that time. Temporary stops of 15 minutes of a threshing machine are not to be deducted from time, and moves from place to place are not to be deducted, except where a move requires an hour or longer to make.

The opinion was the result of communications concerning the case of John W. McGillicuddy, residing at 32 Howell Street, Dorchester, whose term of enlistment in one of the regiments of the New York National Guard expired on June 5. When the New York authorities learned that Mr. McGillicuddy had not registered, they began an investigation and today a communication was received at City Hall in which it was declared that he was required to register and that his registration should be taken and forwarded to New York.

REGISTRATION PROBLEM DECIDED

Members of the United States Army and Navy and the National Guard whose enlistments expired on June 5 or subsequently, are required to register under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act, according to an opinion of Adj't Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury of the New York National Guard communicated to Mayor Curley today.

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HOLYOKE RAILWAY PETITION HEARING

Heating on the petition of the Holyoke Street Railway Company to increase its fares was resumed today before the Public Service Commission.

Counsel for the cities of Holyoke and Chicopee and for the town of South Hadley reported that they had been unable to come to any agreement "and were farther apart" in conference with officials of the railway company.

Petitions have been filed by the commission by Mayor Daniel Coakley of Chicopee and Alderman William Bosworth of Holyoke asking that the consideration of the Holyoke Street Railway case be put aside until after the special legislative commission on street railways makes its report next year.

STREET TRAFFIC RULES MODIFIED

Modification in traffic regulations in Court Street and Boylston Street were announced today by the Boston Board of Street Commissioners. The street commissioners have placed two signs in each of these streets, reading: "Vehicles Do Not Stand Here."

The Court Street sign affects the south side of that thoroughfare between Court Square and Washington Street. The Somerville Street sign prohibits vehicles standing on the courthouse side of that street between Pemberton Square and Ashburton Place. The Boylston Street sign prohibits vehicles standing on the side of the street next to Boston Common between Tremont and Charles Streets.

CALIBAN AT STADIUM

Prices of tickets for Caliban at the Harvard Stadium have been reduced to half the usual rate for the last three nights of the performance, to-night, tomorrow and Saturday. Last night the shoe and leather dealers in Boston were present and the feature was an additional pageant depicting the progress in shoe making. First "troop night" will be tomorrow when the sale of a certain block of seats will be turned over to the members of the home guard cavalry of Newton, who participate in the performance. This money is to be spent for equipment necessary for the men when they are accepted by the Massachusetts State Guard.

The letter says in part:

"During the war the Germans have revealed their intentions too clearly for us not to tremble at the idea of having the domination of the seas and supremacy in finance pass into their hands. On the day in which the Germans should find themselves without competition they would impose their militarism and subject everything to their will

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EASTERN CLUBS WIN THREE GAMES

Pittsburgh Is Only Western Winner in the National League, Taking Two Straight Games From the Boston Braves

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Winnings	Losses	Score
New York	50	26	1917 1916
Pittsburgh	41	23	555 .494
St. Louis	44	39	530 .455
Cincinnati	43	43	520 .450
Chicago	43	43	494 .500
Baltimore	38	43	500 .470
Boston	33	45	423 .562
Pittsburgh	26	54	325 .481

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 6.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Three of the four eastern clubs in the National League won their games against the western clubs Wednesday afternoon, Pittsburgh being the only western club to win, and Manager Bezdék's men celebrated the day by taking both games of a double-header from the Boston Braves by scores of 8 to 6 and 3 to 2.

New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia were the eastern winners in this league, the Giants defeating the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 2, the champions winning from St. Louis, 5 to 1, and the Phillies defeating the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 1.

PITTSBURGH WINS IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Pittsburgh met Boston at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon in a double-header and Manager Bezdék's men surprised the followers of both teams by winning the two games by scores of 8 to 6 and 3 to 2. It was by far the best showing Pittsburgh has made under the present manager.

Boston appeared to have the first game safely in hand with Tyler pitching, and the score 6 to 1 in favor of the Braves at the beginning of the sixth inning. Some timely batting mixed up with some poor fielding gave Pittsburgh two runs in the sixth inning and in the eighth inning they ran up a total of five runs by the same means. Steele pitched the last three and two-thirds innings for the winners and was very effective.

Steely started pitching the second game for Pittsburgh and worked six innings when he was succeeded by Carlson who held Boston runless. Rudolph pitched for Boston and was not only hit freely but was given poor support. The scores:

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 - 8 1 0
Boston 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 - 10 4
Batteries—Miller, Steele and Fischer; Tyler, Barnes, Ragan and Trageress; Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—2h. 29m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 - 3 2 2
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 - 6 1 0
Batteries—Steel, Carlson and Fischer; Rudolph and Trageress. Time—2h. 14m.

GIANTS WIN FROM CHICAGO BY 4 TO 2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York made it three straight from Chicago here Wednesday winning by a score of 4 to 2. The Giants won in the fifth inning, when they scored three runs on singles by Hardin, Burns, Kilduff and Kauff and a fumble by Williams.

Perritt kept the Chicago hits scattered and was well supported. Doyce, former Giant captain, drove in both Chicago runs. Score:

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 - 10 1
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 - 8 3
Batteries—Perrett and Hardin; Douglass, Prendergast and Wilson. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 28m.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 5-1

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn bunched four hits and two passes in the third inning, with Ames pitching, here Wednesday, scoring all its runs and winning 5 to 1. Cheney had a shut-out to his credit up to the ninth inning, when with Hornsby on second, Wheat made a wild throw to second, after an easy catch of a fly, the ball rolling into the dugout and Hornsby scoring.

Daubert was back in the game after several weeks' lay-off. St. Louis used four pitchers. Score:

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 - 7 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 - 6 1 0
Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Ames, Herstam, May, Watson and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Emile. Time—1h. 40m.

PHILADELPHIA IS THE VICTOR BY 3-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although outhit nearly two to one, Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati here Wednesday, 3 to 1. The visitors failed to take advantage of their opportunities to score.

Philadelphia secured one run in the second inning on three bases on balls and Killifer's single, and won the game by scoring twice in the seventh on singles by Luderus and Killifer, Paskert's

double and two fumbles by Roush. Score:

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x - 3 6 2
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 - 11 3
Batteries—Mayer and Killifer; Toney and Clarke. Umpires—Klem and Branfield. Time—1h. 22m.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New Haven 40, Worcester 26.
Bridgeport 31, Springfield 26.
Lawrence 28, New London 24.
Hartford 20, Portland 37.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at Bridgeport.
Portland at New Haven.
Lawrence at Hartford.
Worcester at New London.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New Haven 5, Worcester 4.
Bridgeport 11, Springfield 3.
Lawrence 3, New London 1.
Hartford 4, Portland 1.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at Bridgeport.
Portland at New Haven.
Lawrence at Hartford.
Worcester at New London.

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RESULTS YESTER

ARMY REVOLT IN SPAIN EXPLAINED

Cause of Crisis Traced in Study of Political Situation—Petition of Committee of Defense a Historical Document

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—When Señor Eduardo Dato, with habitual severity, undertook the charge of the Government of Spain at a moment when it seemed hardly possible for anyone to establish a new cabinet, he had three prime difficulties to face, each of which was enough to form a national problem of the first magnitude, and which, together, seemed to have brought the nation to an insoluble dilemma from which relief could only be found in a complete dissolution of all existing organization and an open and active alliance with a great European fighting combination, by means of which Spain would undergo a great clarifying and regenerating process, and would have her national efficiency and prestige raised enormously. The three difficulties were, first, the impossible task the country had got itself into by its calm submission to the German aggressions upon its commerce, the German plottings and a variety of other troubles which have become accumulated, since not only Spain is the sufferer now, but the powers of the Senate have come to suffer also, as the result of the Spanish indifference, and have naturally been making their displeasure known. Thus it became apparent that Spain could not do as she wished in the way of humiliation, and the Radical and Republican parties were screaming their protests and their desire for intervention, revolution being spoken of as not for many years.

The second difficulty is that of labor. In every branch of work and in every town, every city and every province of Spain, there is seething discontent, there have been strikes of all kinds and dimensions everywhere, and arrangements were in progress for a general strike which would inevitably be far more disastrous and inevitable than any of its predecessors. Third, there was the new military difficulty, the army virtually waiting to take over the control of the country. It had grievances which it determined should be redressed, and it felt that this could only be done by complete national organization. The army difficulty is an old one in Spain; every government has its grand scheme for army reform; there are bills and long debates in the Cortes; there are fine new schemes for the reform of the army, and, in the end, nothing, next to nothing, is done. The army lived on this, especially the infantry, which suffers the most. Its serious discontent has been known for some time; but it has been asked to keep quiet. Its sudden aggressiveness has taken the country by surprise, and the more so since, from being a sound prop of the monarchy, it is now revealed as the advocate of a reformed Spain in which the monarch does not appear to be regarded as an essential and integral part. It seemed impossible to carry on the governmental system on the old lines and three difficulties in existence, and certainly no one else but Dato could have attempted it; and there was little doubt that he accepted the charge under a strong sense of duty, and with the conviction that if he did not do so and did not pull the present governmental system through its difficulties, that system would certainly and immediately collapse. It was in effect the last chance. When the retiring Premier, Sr. García Prieto, giving up his office, he was asked the crisis meant any change in the foreign policy of Spain, and he answered that the King would be called upon to answer that question. There is reason to believe that the King's views on intervention are not now what they were.

Señor Dato has now made the following statement: "We have accepted power only because the Liberal Party declared that its part was finished. The Count de Romanones has congratulated us upon our attitude and has offered us his assistance. We count likewise upon that of the whole of his party. With such encouragements we will set forth to work for the re-establishment of the material security and the moral tranquillity of the country. We rely equally on the opinion of the public, who understand that the troubles which are in existence at the present time may have grave consequences. It is not a party policy that we shall adopt, but a national policy. We hope that our opponents will give us the respect which is due to public authority, because it must be evident to all of them that in accepting the assumption of authority we give proof of a spirit of sacrifice. We have told the King that we accept power with the firm intention of doing our duty come what may. So far the military question has not been considered from our point of view. Those who intimate that the juntas pursue a political object do injustice to the army. In reality these juntas only tend to develop the esprit de corps, to strengthen discipline and to exalt patriotism. We shall give to this problem the importance that it deserves."

During the last Conservative term of office we bought war material, we gave a new impulse to war industries, and stimulated production. We submitted three classes, hitherto exempt, to military obligations. We demanded of the country special credits in favor of services dependent on the War Department. This is the program we shall follow again, and in acting thus we hope to deserve the unanimous approval of the country and the army. As to the international question, we have little to say. The attitude

we observed in the matter of neutrality during a year and a half of government, and later when we were in opposition, is the best guarantee of our conduct in the future. The Marqués de Lema, who so capably conducted the Foreign Office, will have control of that department again. We believe that the public will regard this circumstance as sufficient, without our saying anything further. There will be no dissolution of the Cortes."

This last remark is apropos of the fact, not without significance in view of the cry for representative government and the authority of Parliament, that the majority in the Cortes is not a Conservative, but a Liberal one, but on the other hand the conservatism of Señor Dato is that of the Conservative-Liberal kind, with little to distinguish it from the Romanones Liberalism, with which it is constantly in alliance at election and other times. As parties in Spain are, however, the parliamentary majority is rather a vague and indeterminate thing, and Señor Dato has much reason in opposing himself to the demand that there should be a dissolution at this moment. But at the same time it was said that as soon as convenient the new Premier would summon the Cortes, and his predecessor, Señor García Prieto, commented that in the circumstances the Cortes would be called upon to play the part of a Constituent Assembly, and would have the task of creating a new Spain placed under the sovereignty of the civil power. The organ of the Count de Romanones, El Diario Universal, had this sympathetic comment, "We must do Señor Dato the justice to state that it is against his will that he comes to power. In the hands of the chief of the Conservative-Liberals we are sure that the public power, which is the civil power, will not be strangled. The new Government should, without delay, satisfy those who demand justice, with the firm resolution to persevere in that direction. It should address itself to the patriotism of the soldiers and their respect for discipline, for in the last resort they are called upon to defend the laws and the Constitution of Spain. Otherwise no government ceases to be a government in the eyes of those who know history know what happens."

Serenity and tact are the characteristics of Don Eduardo Dato, and they were never so valuable in a leader as now. He has another, and that is an unbounded optimism. "Above all things I am an optimist," he said on one occasion. That is sufficiently evident in his remarks on the army situation now. He is almost the only man in Spain who maintains such optimism in regard to this most serious question. The new military movement did not at once begin to calm on the réémergence of a Dato régime; the opposite. From the infantry it spread to all arms, and then the civil servants of the government began to copy the movement and formed committees of defense for themselves and made their demands for reorganization, the abolition of favoritism, the deposition of officials, and the establishment of justice. It was known that a military commission went from Madrid to Barcelona to signify its adhesion to the cause of the malcontents. The latter demanded the disgrace of a certain number of chiefs of corps and generals of high command, and so the newspapers declared that they became not a committee of defense, but a committee of attack. The working classes looked on in alarm, and asked themselves if a militarist régime were not in course of establishment. Against the idea that this movement was one for justice and constitutional government, the working classes set the fact that after all the army stood for "reactionary principles" and its action now was to be distrusted.

These committees of defense in the army have been in existence for about fourteen or fifteen months. Although Barcelona appears to be their chief center they are in existence at Valencia, Zaragoza, Badajoz, Valladolid and other centers, with a working arrangement among all of them. In effect they have constituted a secret society in the army. As already explained in The Christian Science Monitor, they came into existence as the result of long standing discontent in the infantry, with which other arms of the service have been in active sympathy. A chief complaint is that promotion does not go by merit, but by the favor of the officers in high command and influence at court. Thus the greatest injustices are committed, and in every way the service is neglected and its efficiency suffers. Scandals in connection with the miserably conducted Morocco campaign roused these Junta to action. They were threatening when General Laque, the Minister of War in the Romanones government, took the matter in hand and tried the effects of persuasion upon them, appealing to them to dissolve their own accord and trust to the Government. They seemed then to be amenable to these persuasions, but when the García Prieto Government replaced that of the Count de Romanones, the new War Minister, General Aguilera, adopted a different policy. He took the names of the officers of the Committee at Barcelona and ordered the Captain-General of Catalonia, General Alfonso, to arrest them and bring them to summary trial.

They included Colonel Marquez, a lieutenant-colonel, the commander of a battalion, three captains and two lieutenants. Immediately there were manifestations of sympathy with the committee on the part of the juntas in other garrisons of Spain, and similar arrests were made by the orders of the Government. At Badajoz the commander of a battalion, three captains and others were arrested, including Colonel Nella, who received the Cross of San Fernando for his brave conduct in the Cuban War. General Alfonso proceeded to carry out in Barcelona the orders given to him, but sent word to the Government at

Madrid that he considered a mistake was being made. He was at once recalled and General Marina sent in his place as Captain-General of Catalonia. On arriving at Barcelona the latter was received by only a small guard of honor, the general body of officers having gone to the military prison of Atazaras to salute their comrades. Presently a military delegation headed by a colonel waited upon General Marina and handed him the petition of the Committee of Defense, which was not so much a petition as a veritable ultimatum. After reading it he communicated his impressions to General Aguilera at Madrid, and the following morning came the order for the release of the imprisoned officers. The committee's threat had acted, and so a new and dangerous situation was set up.

The declaration, petition, or ultimatum, which the committee handed to General Marina is rightly regarded as an historic document. It would fill a column and a half of a newspaper. A copy of it is in the hands of the present writer. It begins—"The Army of Infantry presents its respects to Your Excellency not as a matter of form but as one of regard. The best proof of the discipline which it wishes to maintain is that it chooses this step in preference to any other. The gravity of circumstances compels us to this resolution. Not only the Army of Infantry, which garrisons all the regions of the peninsula and which alone gives exclusive obedience to this Junta Superior at present, but the Arms of Cavalry and Artillery are determined that, in future, only justice and equality shall reign in the army; they affirm that its personality (that of the Junta) shall be recognized for their advancement and for the defense of their interests, renewing their most sacred oath before their flag and standards that such interests are not those of selfish individuals, but the sacred interests of the well-being of the country, for the sake of which they have resigned themselves for many years to every kind of sacrifice, including that of their dignity, after the final disaster of the colonial campaigns. It is impossible that there shall be repeated those disasters, those shameful injustices that they suffered and which stained their professional honor and wounded their patriotic sentiments and feelings, but which will happen if they do not abandon their silence now and make a respectful, but energetic warning which for the good of the country must be attended to.... Politicians who have exercised the supreme command have confessed, on various occasions, sometimes before the Cortes, sometimes to the country, that our sacrifice has been useless, since the fountains of wealth or of national life have not been regenerated, the administration has not been improved, and the army find itself in a state of disorganization, despised, and its needs unheeded."

The statement then goes on to complain of the neglect the army suffers in its materials and equipment, and in the equipment of the officers and men individually, who are worse cared for than those of any other country, and who exist in conditions inferior to those of civilians. The Union and Junta of Defense of the Army had been formed with a view to studying the means of remedying the injustices by legal means, and during 14 months they had not opposed themselves to superior authority. They were consequently grievedly surprised when they found the Junta Superior arrested and summarily cast to prison without any reason given. The whole of the Army had now resolved respectfully to express, for the last time, its desire to remain in discipline, and demanded the immediate rehabilitation of the arrested officers, that reprisals would not be taken against them, that, so far as possible, the general grievance should be regarded in the future with more interest and good feeling, and that the union and the junta should be officially recognized. In return they would give their word of honor that their organization should never be a center of indiscipline, and would not waver in its respect for the authority constituted by the will of the nation. The Army in every barracks and in every garrison of Spain asked and hoped for an answer to its request within the space of 12 hours, for the sake of its tranquility and because such an equivocal situation could not be prolonged. This manifesto opened up a new situation in Spain.

PARLIAMENTARIANS ON TOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In accordance with wishes expressed by all groups in the Reichstag during the last session, the recess is to be occupied by a series of tours which are intended to enable deputies to inform themselves on the spot concerning various questions of organization. Arrangements have already been made for the first of these, and seven deputies, drawn from each of the various parties, are to make a tour of the whole of Germany, particularly with a view to inquiring into the cattle question. The first journey will occupy a week, and will be followed by a second later on, and if this experiment proves a success other tours will be undertaken for the examination of other economic problems.

WELSH MINERS' CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, Wales.—At the South Wales Miners' Rules Conference, recently held in Cardiff, the proposition advanced by one section, which favored the socialization of all industries and the building up of the miners' organization with a view to taking over the mining industry, was defeated by a large majority. Amendments proposed by the democratic control section for the election of the whole executive council of the annual conference, and also for various changes regarding the functions of miners' agents were also rejected.

WIDE VARIATION IN AUCTION ROOM STAMP PRICES

Sales Often Governed by Fashion Among Philatelists Rather Than by the Article's Value

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The prices realized by certain stamps in the sale room are usually a pretty accurate estimate of the popularity of those stamps among philatelists. It sometimes causes surprise when old stamps in good condition are bought for but a fraction of their value, and equally so when modern British Colonials are bid up to prices that seem to be out of proportion to their true worth. It merely means, however, that certain old stamps are not popular nor fashionable, while more or less current kings' heads are the ruling passion with a large section of the philatelic world.

Take a few items from London sales rooms within the last few months as examples. First a group of South African. A nice copy of the 1877 Transvaal 3d. lilac, overprinted V. R. in red, on pelure paper, was sold for 36s., and a copy of the 1s. green, with black overprint, and fine roulette, made 22s. These were really quite good prices for Transvaals, for it has never been a popular country from a philatelic point of view. Only 1s. was paid for the four values of the Rustenburg set, on piece of the original cover—which sounds very cheap.

Other sales in London have included quite a number of the well-known New South Wales issue of 1850, familiar to all collectors as Sydney Views. The specimens under the hammer, however, have been but second-rate copies, and consequently the prices secured have not been high. Several copies of the penny carmine, in various shades, made from 1s. to 24s.; a 2d. deep blue, plate I, reached £2, and another 30s., yet another going for 1s.; the 2d. deep blue on laid paper, plate IV, reached 35s.; while a thinned copy made 10s. There was also a thinned copy of the 3d. olive green on bluish which was knocked down for 1s. These prices will at once show that condition is everything nowadays, even when dealing with such fine old stamps as Sydney Views.

A stamp not often seen in the sale room is the old English 10d. brown, plate II, and a specimen, although heavily canceled, made £25 one day. A pair of the penny black Government reprints, with large crown watermark inverted, fetched 1s.00, and a 2d. blue, no lines, unused, but with gum defective, was sold for 67s. 6d. Another interesting English stamp to appear was the 1d. O. W. official, used, and this realized £6. The 1s. Board of Education was run up to £55. It was heavily postmarked, but is a very scarce stamp.

All collectors, whatever their particular sphere in the philatelic world, have ever a friendly interest in the penny black, the first postage stamp issued in Nyasaland. It is now 77 years since the penny black made its bow to the public, and with this stamp should always be included the twopenny blue. This is, of course, the twopenny without the white lines. These were a later addition, having been added about March, 1841, in order that the higher values could be more readily distinguished from the lower denominations, and it may be here recalled that considerable differences in shades marked this change in the plates. The demand for both these stamps—the penny black and the twopenny blue—never abates. Nice copies always find a ready market, and there are several London stamp dealers who are always prepared to give from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. apiece for nice blacks. Strips can ever command their price, and a strip of three twopenny blues with the red cancellation is cheap at 3s. The cancellation has a good deal to do with the monetary value of both these stamps. The normal postmarks are red for the blacks and black for the blues, so that blacks with black postmarks, and vice versa, have an additional value placed upon them by the collector.

These stamps were, of course, the idea of Sir Rowland Hill, and he supplied the water color sketches from which the design was taken.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISSBANE, Q.—Queensland's sugar yield is expected to prove a record. The mills are prepared for a long and heavy crushing. The production is likely to reach 300,000 tons, as against 184,000 tons of raw sugar last year. As the requirements of the Commonwealth are about 265,000 tons, of which New South Wales may supply 16,000 tons this year, the Queensland sugar will enable a surplus to be carried forward.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ACTIVITY IN MARKET WANES

Securities Easily Recede When Support Is Absent—Steel and Copper Subject to Bear Attack—Boston Still Quiet

Opening prices on the New York stock exchange this morning were off anywhere from a good fraction to a point. During the first few minutes' trading still further declines were recorded. The industrials were the weakest, although the losses were in no case remarkable. Prominent in the decline were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, "B." Wilson, Crucible, Lackawanna Steel, General Motors and Texas Company.

Delaware & Hudson was the weakest of the rails, its opening price being more than three points below the previous closing.

The Boston market was fractionally lower and business was very quiet.

The tone was irregular at the end of the first half hour.

General Motors opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ in New York at $115\frac{1}{4}$ and declined 3 points further before midday. Max-Well was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 34, rose to $35\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped back to $34\frac{1}{2}$, during the first half of the session. Studebaker opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $56\frac{1}{2}$, declined to $52\frac{1}{2}$ and recovered a point. General Electric opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $152\frac{1}{2}$ and declined under 150. American Hide & Leather preferred was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at $52\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced to 55. Republic Steel opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at $56\frac{1}{2}$, receded to $56\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point.

On the local exchange U. S. Smelting opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $57\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped the fraction before midday. The rest of the list was irregular and quiet.

The steels and coppers were subjected to a renewed attack by the bears in the early afternoon. U. S. Steel receded under 119, after opening off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $120\frac{1}{2}$. Utah and Inspiration were weakest of the coppers. American Hide & Leather preferred advanced further, recording a good net gain before the beginning of the last hour. Gulf, Quincy and Osceola were weak local features.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

Second week July... \$164,323
From Jan. 1... 4,717,326 527,287

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Second week July... \$1,019,373 \$79,533

From Jan. 1... 27,897,720 1,390,640

Increase

1916,233 \$2,377

527,287

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL TRADE IS CHECKED

Buyers Inclined to Wait Until Federal Trade Commission Concludes Its Inquiry Regarding the Cost of Production

Announcement of the result of the conference at Washington last week between Government heads and the committee of steel manufacturers gave an abrupt check to business. In Bradfurd, England, June 28—An order has been issued fixing the maximum prices at which tops may be sold by private traders. With one or two exceptions, the prices are the same as those at which it was announced some months ago that the Government would be prepared to supply for civilian uses tops combed from wool in their ownership. If any tops have been supplied at these prices, the quantity is negligible, for hitherto the Government have been buyers of tops rather than sellers. This, however, is by the way. What topmakers are concerned about is that sales at the prices fixed will in most cases involve them in substantial loss. The prices may be all right for the Government, for they are presumably based on the cost to them of the wool acquired in the colonies, to which a fair profit will have been added; but topmakers have had to pay more than the Government for wool at present in their possession, and in some cases especially for South American purchases—considerably more. There is a saving clause in the order to the effect that tops may be sold "at such other prices as may be determined in particular cases by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts," but every transaction will have to be treated as a particular case, if sellers are to feel that justice is done to them.

The trend of gross and net earnings in each month of the year to May 31 shows the extent of the improvement in earnings in May:

	Increase
January	\$3,351,113
February	6,514,625 *184,604
March	8,757,232 *119,473
April	9,330,909 583,351
May	9,917,911 807,448
Total	42,871,791 791,798
Net	*Decrease. *Deficit

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern) Bid Asked

Ametek... 71 74

do pf... 87 ..

Androscoggin... 190 ..

Appleton Co... 200 ..

Arlington Mills... 110 115

Bates... 335 355

Berkshire Cotton Mfg... 190 195

Bristol-Hartford... 78 82

do pf... 99 102

Boot Mills... 78 81

Boston Duck... 1300 ..

Cabot Mfg... 125 ..

Dwight... 1325 ..

Emson Mills pf... 90 95

Everett Mills... 124 ..

Farr Alpaca... 165 170

Farrell Milling Co... 198 203

Harmony Mills... 98 101

Hill... 77 ..

Lancaster Mills... 82 1/2 87 1/2

Lawrence Mfg Co... 120 122

Lockwood... 108 ..

Lyman Mills... 133 ..

Mase Cotton Mills... 138 ..

Marinette Mfg... 62 1/2 ..

do pf... 79 ..

Nashua Mfg Co... 515 ..

Naumburg Steam Cotton Co... 192 1/2 ..

Ots... 2750 ..

Pacific Mills... 187 189

Pepperell Mfg Co... 182 ..

Salmon Falls... 65 ..

do pf... 102 1/2 ..

Thordike... 1300 ..

Tremont & Suffolk... 138 ..

Waltham Biscuitry... 115 ..

*York Mfg Co... 120 ..

Southern Mills

Brookside Mills... 160 ..

Lancott Cotton Mills... 155 ..

Mars Mills in Ga... 160 ..

*Pacolet Mfg Co pf... 98 ..

West Point Mfg Co... 170 ..

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg... 150 ..

do pf... 90 ..

Boston Belting... 103 ..

Chapman Valve... 102 ..

Draper Co... 125 1/2 ..

Hamilton Woolen... 100 ..

Heywood Br & Wakefield... 170 ..

do pf... 100 ..

Saco-Lowell Shops pref... 100 ..

101 1/2

102 1/2

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

CHICAGO PROVISION REPORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Board of Trade's

semimonthly statement of provisions held here shows 39,132,736 pounds of new lard, compared with 33,046,438 pounds on June 30, and 61,224,224 pounds a year ago; 15,556,307 pounds of new short ribs compared with 15,927,941 on June 30, and 14,126,493 a year ago; 11,558 barrels of new pork, compared with 12,023 on June 30 and 8421 a year ago.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Kentucky Petroleum Producing Company of New York has filed certificate at Dover amending charter to increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

AJAX RUBBER CO.'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ajax Rubber Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1917, net earnings \$1,257,461; dividends, \$390,500; balance, \$866,961.

We offer you in small or large denominations 5 1/2 per cent FIRST MORTGAGES, secured by productive North Dakota farms worth over twice the amount of the mortgage.

We collect both interest and principal for you, free of charge.

Write for our list of loans.

THE F. S. SARGENT COMPANY

Established 1887

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

The Sense of Security

which results from the knowledge that your money is safely invested should mean a great deal more to you than the possible obtaining of an exceptionally high rate of interest.

We offer you in small or large denominations 5 1/2 per cent FIRST MORTGAGES, secured by productive North Dakota farms worth over twice the amount of the mortgage.

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Write for our list of loans.

THE F. S. SARGENT COMPANY

Established 1887

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City
2 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.
Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
150 Morris Street, Newark, N.J.

GDD LOTS
Write Dept. 16.

HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
2 N. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N.Y.
MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
150 MORRIS STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

ST. PAUL ROAD REPORTS LARGE GROSS BUSINESS ENGLISH WOOL TRADE STEADY

Net Earnings Not as Favorable as Desired and Stock Price Declines on Dividend Outlook

The marked weakness in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock recently due to the widespread rumor that the dividend will be cut at the meeting of directors scheduled to be held next week, calls attention to the recent earnings of the company.

In May St. Paul reported an increase of \$807,488 in gross of which \$447,882 was saved for net. This is the largest gain in gross of any month since last October, while the gain in net is the largest since last August.

In the five months of the current year to May 31, gross showed an increase in three months, January, April and May. In February and March there was a combined decrease of \$1,303,000, February showing the larger decrease of \$1,184,000. The increases in the other three months more than offset the decreases in February and March, so that for the five months there was a total increase of \$791,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

Net in January increased \$85,333. February net declined \$1,618,526, and in March \$748,434. In April net gained \$22,865, followed by a more substantial increase of \$447,882 in May.

The effect on buyers was just what was to be expected. Throughout coming industry the one policy is the postponement of buying until the Federal Trade Commission's cost-finding inquiry is finished.

That a real readjustment of prices will begin in the interval of two or three weeks required by the commission is not likely, since it is well known that first concessions do not produce business, but there has been a tendency to weakening in the past when big iron, scrap, and coke and the trade has not found it difficult to believe that the crest has been reached and passed.

There is much speculation as to the new Government price fixing on finished products in which purchases are a negligible portion of the output, as rails, pipe and plate. For plates and shapes, in which Government requirements are large, it is recognized that the ultimate buyer would pay dearly if there were no regulation of the price that remained for general use.

It does not appear to what extent the coke and pig iron prices are to be subject of the Government's regulation, since it will not be a buyer of these, having already covered its pig iron wants for the present at a few cents a ton.

It is now being held up in ordinary times.

The embargo on exports of certain products has already held up some shipments, but the problem of vessel space is far more the controlling factor in exports. The uncertainty as to export license affect millions of dollars worth of product against which irrevocable credit has been arranged. Mills will have to decide whether rolls shall proceed, leaving the buyer to dispose of the product where shipment abroad cannot be made.

Mill output has been at a less rate in July than in June, and June product was considerably from that of May. The reduced effort of workmen have told on production and there is coming up the effect of the draft due to scarcity of labor for works operation, and to high prices for material. Work has been stopped on a new plant mill at Johnstown, Pa. At Birmingham, it is just announced, a plant mill will be a feature of the new construction.

A Russian order for 500 decapitated locomotives has been divided between the two makers and the Santa Fe has bought 100; thus locomotive works are sharing rather better than car companies. The latter have suffered from inability to get material, and therefore would welcome Government handling of the proposed building of 100,000 cars for domestic railroads. For the present that project has been laid aside. Current car orders include 1500 for the H. C. Frick Coke Company and 1000 for the Canadian Government.

A practical effort by the leading producer to hold prices in check has developed in the wire trade. The American Steel & Wire Company, which has continued to sell wire nails at \$3.20 while the market has gone to \$4, has indicated to jobbers that a reasonable profit to the latter is 50 cents, rather than \$1 and as high as \$1.50, as charged in some cases. The result has been a readjustment to a \$3.75 to \$4 basis in jobbers' sales to the retail trade.

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Established 1887

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MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
150 MORRIS STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99 1/4 AND INTEREST TO YIELD ABOUT 6.10 PER CENT

Subscription books will be opened at our offices, at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 19th, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. the same day, or earlier in our discretion.

The amount due on notes allotted and the date of payment will be given in the notices of allotment.

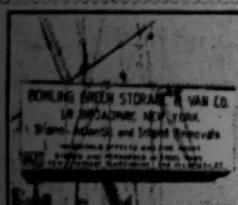
The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Temporary notes will be

NEW ENGLAND, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, IOWA, MICHIGAN

NEW YORK CITY

MOVING AND STORAGE



Holisting
Life Van
On Board
Steamer

New
Fireproof
Storage

For Household Furniture
Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 43rd St.
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
1 Broadway, New York

ROOMS TO LET

W. 43rd St., 102 Pleasant room in quiet,
well kept apartment; all conveniences: \$3.50
weekly. ALLAN.

BRICKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Children's Store

"Wear Things"

BABY-TO-MISSES

Headquarters for
Dainty Baby Wear

COOK
TYNDALL

TIME AT THE SIGN OF THE BROWN &

Corsets, Hand Knit
Waists and Knit
and Muslim Underwear

at the WOMEN'S STORE
QUALITY MERCHANDISING AT
PRICING THE highest grade
and newest fashions in Women's and
Children's Wear—at modest prices for
the quality, made possible by efficiency
in modern merchandising.

Graders

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S

The largest department store in South-
ern Massachusetts. Our stocks are
complete—our large outlet enables us to
quote low prices. Brockton's most popu-
lar Restaurant, third floor.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

PROSPERITY WEEK

observed by closing broken lines at very low
prices. P. H. COOK & CO., Brockton, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD

JEWELERS

WRIST WATCHES

We are showing the newest styles in
WRIST WATCHES for both ladies' and
gentlemen's wear.

Prices \$7.00 to \$100.00.

A. C. GARDNER, Union Street

GROCERIES

Where the Good Things Gather

TABER CENTRAL MARKET

AND GROCERY

Accounts Spliced.

268 UNION ST.

MILENARY

LA MODE

Exclusive Millinery

228 Union Street, New Bedford

CLEANSERS

French Cleaning

Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford

A. M. BUSH & CO.

STEAM FITTING

POWER PLANT PIPING

Steam and Hot Water Heating

F. E. EARL, 80 North Second St.

LOWELL, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FRASER'S: Men's Wear

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

80-82 Middlesex Street

MILLINERY

HEAD & SHAW

"THE MILLINER"

161 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

LYNN, MASS.

SHOES

SHOES For the Entire Family

HODGKINS' SHOE STORE

J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.

Established 1863

CLOTHIERS

We are now selling the superior

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN'S

GODDARD BROTHERS

80 Market Street Lynn, Mass.

CAFFES AND RESTAURANTS

The Place to Eat

15-16 Central Sq.,

11 Willow St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood

SPRAGUE BREED, STEVENS &

NEWMALL, Inc. 8 Central Square

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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NEW STORE at 600 Massachusetts Avenue

Garden Seeds, Rakes, Hoes, etc.

On the right side of street.

CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

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LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

1274 Massachusetts Ave. Phone Camb 945

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Groceries and Provisions

CHARLES H. FOSGATE

1876 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge

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NARRETS

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.

Groceries, Meats and Provisions

Fresh Fish & Specialty

81 Warren Street Tel. 963 Rox.

HARTFORD, CONN.

RUBBER GOODS

Rubber Goods
Rubber Gloves
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Alling Rubber Co.
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COAL

O'Connor

"QUALITY-SERVICE
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The O'Connor Coal and
Supply Co.

Tel. Charter 3012 52 Pratt Street

CLOTHIERS

Pretty
Summer
Dresses
are greatly reduced in price

The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES ON
Men's, Young Men's and Boys'
FANCY SUITS
Quality Clothing Liberal Reductions
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Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese
THAT ARE JOYS
Direct from producer to consumer. We
churn all our butter fresh every day from
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REAL BUTTER MILK 10c PER GALLON
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DENVER

A store where no transaction

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Schools of the Early Colonists

From the very beginning, there were schools; for the Pilgrims and the later colonists loved learning and were determined their children should not grow up unlettered, as they called it.

The very first schools—the baby Peregrines attended, as soon as he was old enough to walk and talk, were held in the cabins, writes Mara L. Pratt in "Stories of Colonial Children." The good women who taught the children, being like all these brave foremothers, thrifty, time-saving women, often went on with their housework while the children did their sums or recited their lessons. There were so few pupils, and so little to be learned, why shouldn't they? Certainly they saw no reason why they should not, so long as one eye was kept on the mischievous little ones at work.

But, by and by, as the colonies grew larger, teachers were hired by the people; little schoolhouses were built, and the children gathered together a few months in the year to get a schooling. Sometimes the teacher was a woman—especially in the summertime, when the big boys were at work in the fields, and only the girls and the little boys could attend.

To these schools the girls carried their workboxes and learned to sew, while the boys did hard sums in the big arithmetic. There was no need for girls to learn very much, these early people thought. A little reading and writing, and a great deal of spinning and sewing, was what was best for them.

And as the teacher herself did not know very much, she, of course, could teach the boys only while they were quite small.

Their letters, their songs, and their verses they learned from an odd little book, called "The New England Primer." It was illustrated with small woodcuts, one for every letter of the alphabet. These were placed up and down the pages, each with its couplet at the right. All the children in all the colonies used the same book.

Once in a while the "committee men" would visit the school. When they did, it was a great day. If the President of the United States and all the governors should enter your schoolroom, you would not be as awestruck as were these little school boys and girls of so long ago.

"Ahem, ahem!" the committee man

would say, straightening up very tall and looking very wise, "spell inter-colonial."

"In in, t-e-r ter inter, c-o-l col inter-colon, o-n on intercolon, i-i intercolon, a-l al intercolon," the pupil would answer in a very shrill, high-pitched voice. For this is the way children were taught to spell and to pronounce their syllables in "ye olden tyme."

"Ahem, very good," the committee would say in a patronizing voice.

On the very last page of the spelling book were columns of hard words—words with silent letters. Happy was the child that should spell that page for the committee man. Such a child's standard of scholarship was settled forever . . .

If the children stood fire on spelling, and then could tell how much a herring and a half at a cent and a half apiece would cost, that school was believed to be a success; and in the town reports, that teacher was said to have "kept a good school."

But the men teachers. It would never do to pass them by.

I wonder if you have ever heard that old hymn called "Federal Street"? . . . This was written long, long ago by one of Boston's old citizens, Gen. H. K. Oliver. This man, too, once gave an address on "Early Boston Schools," in which he says: "Master Haystop kept school on the corner of Franklin and Washington streets.

"The building was very old—one of the early colonial buildings. The walls were time-stained; the door was old; the staircase was old; and it led up to an old room on the second floor, where we were taught . . .

"His [the teacher's] dress was very odd. He wore a tabby velvet coat,

the tails of which stood sometimes straight out. Inside the coat was a waistcoat of tremendous length, through which showed conspicuously the nicely starched ruffles of his fine white shirt. His knee breeches of velvet, like his coat, were finished at the knee by large and shining silver buckles; with these, in luster, vied two more silver buckles which rested upon the tops of his clumsy shoes.

"Around his neck was wound, just once and a half, a stiffly ironed stock, which helped to keep his head stiff and straight, as became a teacher in his day. But above all, his crowning glory was the wig—a white powdered wig, combed straight back from his forehead, and hanging always in a nicely braided queue behind."

The Harps of the Ancients



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The picture shows an ancient Greek harper, holding his quaint instrument and singing or chanting a long story while he plays. In olden times, these harpers wandered all about the land, with their harps, and were welcomed everywhere; for then there were no books or newspapers, and people had to hear stories from the lips of men as well as the happenings of the times from the travelers. In many old pictures, you will notice groups of eager people gathered about a harper in their midst, listening to the wonderful tales which he is chanting for them. So greatly did every one appreciate the services of the harper that these men, whether known or unknown, were safe anywhere, even in the camp of an enemy. There is a story, for instance, that King Alfred, during his struggles to vanquish the invading Danes, himself went into the Danish camp in search of information, disguised as a harper. The old laws of Wales speak of the use of the harp as one thing which certainly marked a person as a gentleman or freeman, not a slave. Slaves were forbidden even to touch harps. It was the custom to hand a harp around the table at a feast, and the man who could not respond with music and singing was disgraced among his fellows. There is another legend that the old poet, Caedmon, who had long forgotten music, in his deep interest in other studies, was once at a gathering where the harp was presented to him to play upon; not being able to do this, his shame was so great that he at once left the feast and returned to his own house.

To Piet Hein's surprise, up went the white flag, and in a few minutes the Dutch were on board. The Spanish admiral surrendered himself and his fleet.

Hein was amazed, for, without any real fighting, the Dutch fleet had captured one of the richest prizes in the world. The silver alone weighed more than 200,000 pounds, and in addition to this there was a vast amount of musketry, following which was a demand to surrender.

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The Spanish admiral had a pet parrot, and, while Hein and his officers were counting the money, the parrot, hearing the clink of coins, cried out, "Victoria, Victoria! O que bien va!" In English these words mean, "Bravo, bravo! How lucky we are!" Probably the bird had often heard his master say this when counting his treasures.

We are told that, of all the instruments whose strings are set in motion by plucking, the most ancient is the harp. Many people believe that it was the twang of the bowstring that first gave man the idea of the harp. In

that time, the Irish harpers were famous, and, in fact, the Irish claim to have invented the harp. Many believe that it was the Irish harp which was carried back to Rome by the Roman legions who were returning from Britain; and that the nations of northern Europe adopted the harp from that of Rome. The Irish harp was strung in three rows. Some primitive harps are shaped almost exactly like a bow; the number of the strings varied much. But the harp is found among almost all ancient nations, usually its frame being made from one large curved piece, the longest string running from end to end. The next time that you attend a concert, and some one in the orchestra plays the harp, look at him carefully, so that you may see how his instrument differs from the lyre or plectrum, and so music was invented.

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The reason door knobs work loose is because the threads of the screw which hold the knob on the spindle or the threads in the spindle, or both, wear off. To tighten the knob, tap out the screw hole, slip one or more washers over the spindle close up to the escutcheon plate, put the handle on the spindle again and screw in a new screw.

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To know how to pick a lock or how to make a key for a lock, the first thing you should do is to learn how a lock is made.

Ordinary door locks are of two kinds, and these are (1) rim locks, and (2) mortise locks. A rim lock is the kind that is screwed to the outside of the door, while a mortise lock is set in the lock so that one of the ends

presses down on the lever; now when the bolt is clear in or clear out, the gating on the lever engages the fence on the bolt and the spring prevents them from slipping past each other, or in other words the bolt is locked.

This is all there is to a simple lever-tumbler lock, but you should by all means take one off a door, unscrew the cap and examine its construction and action, when you will know more about a lock in five minutes than you probably knew in all your life before.

The advantages of a mortise lock over a rim lock are (1) that there are no unsightly projecting parts; (2) it cannot be broken off by pressure applied to the outside, and (3) it cannot be tampered with from the inside.

These ordinary door locks are of the lever-tumbler type; that is, the lock is worked by one or more pivoted levers, or tumblers. The simplest form of this lock has only three parts, and these are (1) a bolt, called a dead-

bolt; (2) a lever-tumbler, and (3) a spring. In some locks the lever rests on top of the bolt, and in others the bolt rests on top of the lever, and but for this small difference they are quite alike.

A matter of a little importance is that in a lock of the first kind, the ward notch, or biting, as locksmiths call it, slips over the lever and the bit of the key forces the latter up and throws the bolt over, while in the second kind the ward notch slips over the bar of the bolt and the bit then raises the lever and throws the bolt.

On both the bolt and the lever there is a projecting piece of metal—the

one on the bolt is called the fence, and the one on the lever is called the gating—the purpose of which is to keep the bolt in position, or locked, when it is thrown back as well as when it is thrown out, and to the end that this may be done a flat steel spring is fixed in the lock so that one of the ends

presses down on the lever; now when the bolt is clear in or clear out, the gating on the lever engages the fence on the bolt and the spring prevents them from slipping past each other, or in other words the bolt is locked.

To make a pick to open a simple lever-tumbler lock, all you have to do is to bend over the end of a stout wire. Put the bent end of this wire into the keyhole, to one side of the pin, and, by turning it round, you can easily get it into the half-round cut of the lever and throw it back.

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To make a pick to open a simple

THE HOME FORUM

Christian Science Dispels Mystery

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE is concerned with the bringing of the truth about reality to mankind. Christian Science is the truth about reality, the absolute truth about that which really exists. In revealing Truth, Christian Science is the greatest dispeller of mystery, the greatest breaker-up of superstition, the greatest destroyer of error in every form of it, that the world has ever known. And its methods are the methods of him who dated the Christian era, Jesus the Christ. What he taught and demonstrated, Christian Science teaches and puts into practice today. Writing on page 80 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Science dispels mystery and explains extraordinary phenomena; but Science never removes phenomena from the domain of reason into the realm of mysticism."

Now, whenever a man takes anything for granted without being reasonably assured concerning it, he is allowing himself to be precipitated into the gulf of the mysterious; and such a region is a most pernicious one. As a matter of fact human existence is lived to an enormous extent in the enigmatic region of the mysterious. Consider human existence for a moment. Is it not a mystery to the human being right on from what he calls his birth, as well as before? What does education as generally understood bring to him? Poetic fancy often entangles him in a quandary of emotionalism, sentimentalism, and oftentimes questionable metaphysics. Speculative philosophy leads him nowhere except to the conclusion that the human mind is incapable of solving the ultimate problems of existence; while natural science serves but

to deepen the mystery with the number of its theories. Not a single one of the human systems of education serves to lift mankind into the absolute knowledge of things; one and all of them, failing as they do to distinguish between the absolute real and the relative unreal, keep the human being ensnared in the mysterious; and as a result men stand constantly shivering in terror of the unknown. Mystery breeds fear and ultimately despair. Neither is a man enlightened when he turns to what is generally spoken of as religion. Here again mystery, instead of being dispersed, is fostered in many systems. And what happens? Credulity takes the place of understanding; blind belief occupies the place of faith; and God, instead of being known to men better than all else, becomes a power mysteriously hidden behind ceremony and ritual. His real nature distorted by creed and dogma alike. That is precisely how it stands with mankind.

Christian Science, as Science, dispels the seeming mystery of existence. It respects nothing that is not true. It countenances no thought entertained by the human consciousness unless it accords with divine Mind. Here is what the Discoverer of Christian Science writes of divine Science on page 127 of Science and Health: "If God, the All-in-all, be the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, then everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God, for there can be nothing beyond illimitable divinity." The essential point, the starting-point from which to set out on the destruction of all mystery is the admission

that God is All-in-all. It has to be spiritually discerned by each human being for himself that there is one Supreme Being, one creator, one Spirit, and that creation is, in consequence, entirely spiritual. Since creation is altogether spiritual, there can exist in good. And is not good present everywhere, since God is infinite good? If so, then inharmony or disease exists nowhere as reality. God is not the cause of disease. It is one of the satellites of false material sense. It springs out of the erroneous conclusions of men, as an illusion arises in dreamland; and men must awaken out of the dream of life in matter to be cured of their ills. Material existence is purely dependent on material belief. Spiritual understanding is that which is cognizant of the things of God. Material belief is mortal error, the false beliefs of the carnal or mortal mind. Christian Science instructs humanity out of the false into the true. Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," deals with the whole problem. It reveals God as the one real power, as absolute good, as perfect Mind; and in doing so, it dispels all mystery and all untruth. So long as humanity continues to believe in matter as real, so long, that is, as it fails to spiritually discern that Spirit is infinite, just so long will it continue enveloped in the shades of mystery. But whenever humanity turns to Christian Science and obtains an acquaintance with divine Principle, it commences its journey out of the mysteries of sense into the certainties of Soul.

Summer Song

There are white moon daisies in the mist of the meadow
Where the flowered grass scatters its seeds like spray,
There are purple orchis by the woodways' shadow.
There are pale dog-roses by the white highway;
And the grass, the grass is tall, the grass is up for hay,
With daisies white like silver and buttercups like gold,
And it's oh! for once to play thro' the long, the lovely day,
To laugh before the year grows old!
There is silver moonlight on the breast of the river
Where the willows tremble to the kiss of night,
Where the nine tall aspens in the meadow shiver,
Silver in the night wind that turns them white.
And the lamps, the lamps are lit, the lamps the glow-worms light,
Between the silver aspens and the West's last gold. . . .

—E. Nesbit.

On Loving

God is Love. Therefore love. Without distinction, without calculation, without procrastination, love. Lavish it upon the poor, where it is very easy; especially upon the rich, who often need it most; most of all upon our equals, where it is very difficult, and for whom perhaps we do least of all.—H. Drummond.

Oliver Goldsmith as a Boy

Thackeray wrote a delightful sketch of Oliver Goldsmith, of his old home at Lissoy, the Sweet Auburn so well known to all, and of Oliver's father, who "brought up his eight children, and, loving the world, as his son says, fancied all the world loved him." Those who have seen an Irish house in the present day can fancy that one of Lissoy, Thackeray says, and goes on to speak of Oliver's bringing him.

"An old woman in his father's village taught him his letters, and pronounced him a dunce: Paddy Byrne the hedge-schoolmaster, took him in hand; and from Paddy Byrne, he was transmitted to a clergyman at Elphin. When a child was sent to school in those days, the classic phrase was that he was placed under Mr. So-and-So's ferule. Poor little ancestors! It is hard to think how ruthlessly you were birched; and how much of needless whipping and tears our small forefathers had to undergo! A relative—kind Uncle Contarne—took the main charge of little Noll; who went through his schooldays righteously doing as little work as he could; robbing orchards, playing at ball, and making his pocket-money fly about whenever fortune sent it to him. Everybody knows the story of that famous 'Mistake of a Night,' when the young schoolboy, provided with a guinea and a nag, rode up to the 'best house' in Ardagh, called for the landlord's company . . . at supper, and for a hot cake for breakfast in the morning; and found, when he asked for the bill, that the best house was Squire, Featherstone's, and not the inn for which he mistook it. Who does not know every story about Goldsmith? That is a delightful and fantastic picture of the child dancing and capering about in the kitchen at home, when the old fiddler gibed at him for his ugliness, and called him Aesop; and little Noll made his reprise of 'Heraclitus' proclaiming aloud, thus saying—See Aesop dancing and his monkey playing! One can fancy a queer pitiful look of humor and appeal upon that little face—the funny little dancing figure, the funny little rogue. In his life, and his

writings, which are the honest expression of it, he is constantly bewailing that homely face and person; anon he surveys them in the glass ruefully; and presently assumes the most comical dignity. He likes to deck out his little person in splendor and fine colors. He presented himself to be examined for ordination in a pair of scarlet breeches, and said honestly that he did not like to go into the church, because he was fond of colored clothes. When he tried to practice as a doctor, he got by hook or by crook a black velvet suit, and looked as big and grand as he could, and kept his hat over a patch on the old coat; in better days he bloomed out in plum-color, in blue silk, and in new velvet."

"They showed until lately a window at Trinity College, Dublin, on which the name of O. Goldsmith was engraved with a diamond. 'Whose diamond was it?' Not the young sizar's, who made but a poor figure in that place of learning. He was idle, penniless and fond of pleasure; he learned his way early to the pawnbroker's shop. He wrote ballads, they say, for the street singers, who paid him a crown for a poem; and his pleasure was to steal but at night and hear his verses sung. He was chastised by his tutor for giving a dance in his rooms, and took the box on the ear so much to heart that he packed up his all, pawned his books and little property, and disappeared from college and family. He said he intended to go to America, but when his money was spent, the young prodigal came home rusefully, and the good folks there killed their calf—it was but a lean one—and welcomed him back.

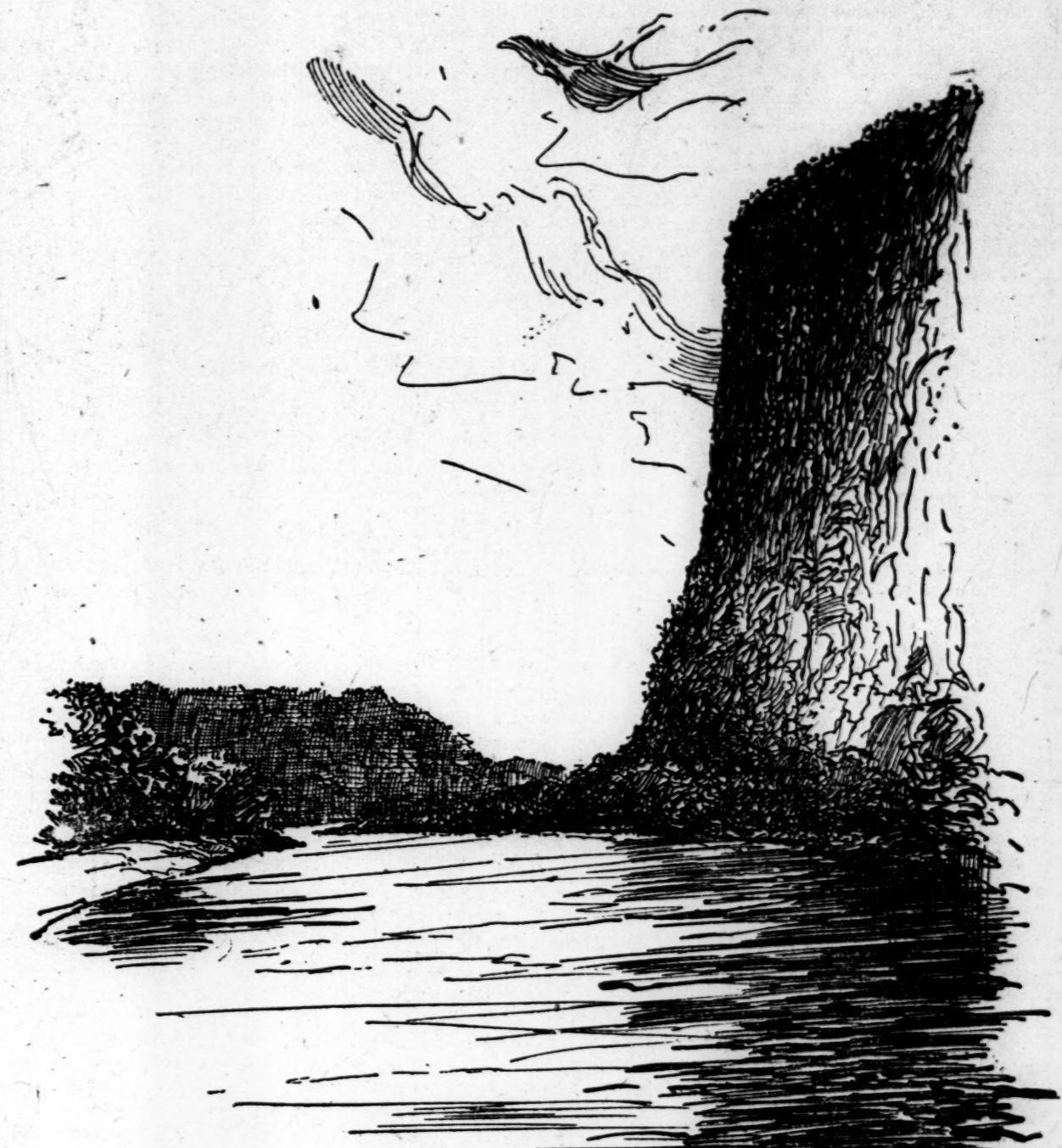
"After college he hung about his mother's house, and lived for some years the life of a buckaroo. . . . Tired of this life, it was resolved that he should go to London, and study at the Temple; but he got no farther on the road to London and the woolssack than Dublin, where he gambled away the fifty pounds given to him for his outfit, and whence he returned to the indolent, forgetfulness of home. Then he determined to be a doctor, and Uncle Contarne helped him to a couple of years at Edinburgh. Then from Edinburgh he felt that he ought to

hear the famous professors of Leyden and Paris, and wrote most amusing pompous letters to his uncle about the great Farheim, Du Petit, and Duhamel du Monceau, whose lectures he proposed to follow. If Uncle Contarne believed those letters—if Oliver's mother believed that story, which the youth related of his going to Cork, with the purpose of embarking for America, of his having paid his passage money, and having sent his kit on board; or the anonymous captain sailing away with Oliver's valuable luggage, in a nameless ship, never to return; if Uncle Contarne and the mother at Ballymahon believed his stories, they must have been a very simple pair; as it was a very simple rogue indeed who cheated them."

A Bog-Land Study

There's a bit av a hill rises up, . . . wid the grass on't fine-bladed an' short.
An' the furzes an' broom in a ruffle atop, an' flat stones peepin' out.
Where it's plisit to sit in the sun and be lookin' around and about, Whin the bog wid its stacks and its pools spreads away to the rim o' that lanes over asclare as a glass, on'y somehow wan'ne'er can see thro'.
An' there's plenty to mind, sure, if merely ye look to the grass at yer feet.
For 'tis thick wid the tufts of heather, an' blossoms and herbs that smell sweet.
If ye thread thim; an' maybe the white o' the bog-cotton waved in the win',
Like the wool ye might shear off a night-moth, an' see an oul fairy to spin;
Or wee fauns, aich wan stuck 'twix two leaves on a grand little stim av its own.
Lettin' on 'twas a plum on a tree; an' the briers thrailed o'er many a stone.
Droppin' dewberries, blackripe and soft, fit to melt into juice in yer mouth;

An' the bare stones themselves do be dusted wid circles o' silver an' gold.
—J. Barlow.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Second Defile of the Irrawaddy, Burma

A trip up the Irrawaddy, the great river which flows for considerably over one thousand miles through the heart of Burma, is full of interest, for in this way one is able to form a better idea of the province than when merely traveling by rail. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers run from Rangoon, by way of the Bassein Creek, up to Bhamo, which is close to the Chinese frontier, a distance of one thousand and thirty miles. Beyond this river is navigable for a good distance, but this part of it can only be traversed in private or Government launches, as the mail boats run only to Bhamo.

Perhaps the most interesting phases of scenery are those where the river enters the defiles, of which there are three. The Lower Defile begins a little way below Katha, and though lovely, is the least interesting. Between Shwego and Bhamo is the Middle Defile. Here the river flows through a narrow gorge, on each side of which rise precipitous hills, covered thickly with all sorts of tropical vegetation. At this point the river is only about

two hundred yards wide, and the water being clear, all the surroundings are mirrored therein, so that every note of vivid color gains in intensity, being seen, as it were, in duplicate. Some hours are spent in passing through this defile, as the river winds along the valley, the scenery growing more and more beautiful, till finally one is faced by a precipitous cliff rising sheer out of the water for eight hundred feet, while on a great crag of rock at the foot of the cliff stands a beautiful little pagoda. After rounding this cliff, the river widens, and soon afterward Bhamo is reached.

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Above Bhamo the river enters the Upper Defile, which is the longest of the three. It is also comparatively little known, as it is only through the interest of friends that a launch can be obtained to traverse it. Here again great wooded hills rise on each side of the river, which narrows down very considerably, so that the current is strong and swift, and the channel twists and winds among masses of limestone rock. In the rainy season begonias grow in profusion, making a brilliant splash of color, while feath-

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Secret Treaty

THERE is one phase of the recent political crisis in Berlin which has entirely escaped the superficial student of politics. It is the intimate connection between the retirement of the ex-Chancellor and the relations between Berlin and Vienna. The connection is not apparent at first sight, but it is there all the same.

If ever there was a curious alliance, it was the old Triple Alliance of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy. It was an alliance entirely of antagonistic partners, and how it endured is one of the mysteries of polities. To begin with, Austria and Italy not only had nothing in common, but it was the fixed policy of Italy to recover some of the most treasured territory of Austria. That is to say, there was one question upon which all Italians were agreed, it was the incorporation of what was termed Italia Irredenta in the Kingdom of Italy. Nor was it only in Austria that the schemes of Italy conflicted with those of her allies. Politicians in Rome lived dreaming of the partial reestablishment of the old Roman Empire. This meant the acquirement by Italy of territory in Asia Minor and North Africa. But it so happened that it was in those very countries that Berlin had seen most clearly the possibility of her place in the sun. When, therefore, by a sudden and unexpected move, Italy occupied Tripoli, the indignation of Berlin was supreme. But Tripoli after all was a very minor question compared with that of the acquirement of an empire in Asia Minor, for the acquirement of such an empire would have threatened the German strategic hold on the Bagdad Railway.

But if there was no community of interest between Italy and her two allies, there was really less community of interest between those allies themselves. The whole scheme of the Bagdad Railway demanded, and most obviously demanded, to any person of ordinary intelligence, the German domination of Prague and Pilsen, Salzburg, Vienna, and Budapest. With a break in the control of the railway from the German frontiers to the frontiers of Turkey, from Pirna to Moustafa Pasha, the whole idea of Middle Europe was in nubibus. For it must be remembered that the Middle Europe plan did not contemplate a joint ownership of the Bagdad Railway by Germany and Austria-Hungary, but an out-and-out ownership of it, with German Austria as a State in the German Empire, and Hungary, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, and Bosnia, converted into little kingdoms after the manner of Saxony or Bavaria.

All this was known to Austria as well as it was known to her ally Italy and to the rest of Europe, but for some reason Austria remained quiescent in the face of the danger. She seemed completely mesmerized by it, and mesmerized by her religious beliefs which rendered her fealty to Rome the principal inspiration of her foreign and domestic policy. The simple fact was that whilst Prussia had been securing the hegemony of Germany, Austria had been induced to push steadily eastward so as to become less of a German and more and more of a Slav empire. As a result the German element in Austria passed rapidly from being what Lord Rosebery might have described as the predominant partner to the position of a junior partner. This was not at all to the liking of German Austria, which had as little desire as Caesar himself to playing the second fiddle. Still with Hungary becoming truculent and more domineering, with the Czechs becoming more unruly, and with the Slav population of Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina growing daily more restive, the eyes of the Germans of Austria very naturally turned more and more in the direction of Berlin, and this was precisely what Berlin calculated on.

Yet Austria, had her statesmen been endowed with ordinary political insight, might have read, what was happening, in the whole history of Middle Europe, from the day when Frederick the Great first marched his armies across the frontier, and without one shred of excuse tore Silesia out of the hands of Maria Theresa, and incorporated it in Prussia. Only as recently as in Bismarckian days, Austria had been exposed to a repetition of the same treatment, when Prussia having induced her to become a partner in the Seven Days' War, with the object of freeing Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, promptly herself undertook the Seven Weeks' War for the purpose of crushing the Austrian hegemony in Germany, and incorporating Schleswig-Holstein in her own dominions. Later on, when the Seven Months' War was entered upon, there was a question for a moment whether Austria would not endeavor to help France. The moment, however, was permitted to go by, and when King Wilhelm had been hailed as German Emperor in the Galerie des Glaces, at Versailles, Austria apparently resigned herself to her fate.

From that moment onward the Emperor Franz Josef fell more and more under the spell of German influence, and under the tutelage of Prussia. Little by little Austria surrendered herself a pawn in the Hohenzollern game. But the day of awakening did come, when the Emperor Franz Josef at last discovered the secret agreement of Franz Ferdinand, by which Austria itself was to be incorporated in the German Empire, under the hegemony of Prussia, whilst the various states making up the Austrian Empire were to be parceled out under Austrian princes and grand dukes, so composing the great central state which was to be the foundation of the Middle Europe Empire. After that there would have been short shrift for the Serb, the Rumanian, and the Bulgar, whilst as for the Turk, his fate was already sealed.

For years Franz Ferdinand had been in bitter revolt against Franz Josef's subserviency to Berlin. But it so happened that he had his own weakness. The fact that his children were barred from the throne by his morganatic marriage, and that Franz Josef was adamantine on such subjects filled him with resentment. He made, at his famous country house at Konopisht, the secret treaty already alluded to. This was in May, 1914.

A month later he was assassinated. Had he lived the attempt might have been made to work out the Middle Europe scheme diplomatically, and the world might one day have wakened up to discover the danger with which it was confronted. As it was, the pistol shot in Serajevo, no matter through what agency it was fired, settled the matter. Balked in one direction the German military Vehmgericht changed its tactics. If Franz Ferdinand's treaty was waste paper, his assassination was a causa belli, and a causa belli it was made.

All this being so, it will be seen that it is of vital importance to Austria, who is directing the affairs of the Government in Berlin. This is the more so because the control of the Austrian Army has largely passed out of the hands of the War Office in Vienna into the hands of the War Office in Berlin. At the time when the Russian forces were pouring through Galicia and had reached the Carpathian Passes, on the Hungarian frontier, Austria-Hungary called on Germany for aid. The aid was given, but it was given on terms which made the Austrian Army in a large measure subservient to German control. As the result of the increasing stringency of this control ever since, Austria at the present moment is unable to call herself free. This was pointed out very clearly by President Wilson, when in his Flag Day speech he explained how Germany has succeeded in carrying part of the Middle Europe intrigue into effect. "Look," he said, "how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but they cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin."

Therefore, with the Austrian Army divided up and stiffened with German regiments, with the high commands of the troops in the hands of German officers, it is a matter of supreme importance to Vienna who controls the situation in Berlin. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg was understood to be no friend of the Pan-German idea for the disruption of Austria. Perhaps he saw too far for that. Consequently, it became the policy of the Pan-German group, consisting of the Junker Party and the militarists, to substitute for him a man who could be relied upon to do their will. That man they probably have not found in Dr. Michaelis, but nobody imagines that Dr. Michaelis is anything but a stop-gap. If the conclusions of the chancelleries of Europe are accurate, if the best information which can be obtained is to be relied upon, Dr. Michaelis will presently give way to a military dictatorship, of which the hands may be those of Marshal von Hindenburg, but of which the voice will be the voice of General von Ludendorff, acting in the name of the Crown Prince and the military group. That is the connection between the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg and the future of Austria-Hungary.

Whom Does the Senate Represent?

EXPERIENCES of the last few months with food supply, distribution, and prices in the United States have been enough to indicate that the Government must control food in all its processes and aspects if the food question is not to become a stumbling block in the way of the nation's war activities. Everybody knows this. It has been brought home to high and low, rich and poor. By authoritative precept, and by the practical experience of the other countries that have long been engaged in the war, the people of the United States have become aware that the only approved basis for war-time handling of food is complete, effective, absolute Government control. There is nothing complicated about this phase of the subject. Nothing is really in doubt. In fact, so clear and definite is the evidence on the subject that the President of the United States, weeks ago, named a food administrator to serve the country in this emergency, and this officer has perfected an organization in Washington which is to an unusual degree nonpolitical in its nature, and which gives promise of unusual ability to prove its effectiveness if the proper authority be given it.

And why is it that the proper authorization is delayed? It was accorded by the House of Representatives months ago—April 23. It was put through, thus far, with celerity and dispatch, as befitting the special need. It came before the United States Senate on May 12, and immediately the onward movement showed signs of persistent retardation. For the first few weeks thereafter the prohibition clauses were a sufficient excuse; if the liquor men were allowed to have their pound of flesh, it was said, all hands would get together to pass the bill; there would be no more obstructive talk. The liquor men were given their way; concessions almost too great to be calmly discussed were made by the prohibitionists; and, in spite of everything, delay and obstruction continued without the slightest sign of abatement. Despite concessions, protests, even the urgent words of the President himself, this matter still remains in the Senate, inconclusive, abortive, while some of the most famous and presumably the most influential members of the body are obviously playing the game of delay.

Is that game the game of the United States of America? Are the men who play it representing the people of the United States in their great purpose to enter and achieve success in the greatest war of history now confronting them? Or is popular government in this Republic in fact being overthrown, is that game of delay in reality the game of an opposing power, and is that power able to keep and control its representatives in the very heart of the body politic of the United States, contrary to the interests of the United States? It is time that the rank and file of the millions of people who constitute the true citizens of this nation were asking themselves these questions, and forming their own answers. Whose interests are being served by this stupendous and outrageous holdup, that has been allowed to continue in the United States Senate since the first week of May, almost a quarter of a year ago?

If the people of this country do not intend to lie supine while unseen influences at home or from abroad balk and thwart them in their known purpose, it is time for them to express their views in this matter with such vigor that all mere time-serving opposition will be put to rout. For the moment, no business in the country makes more imperative demands than this.

Persia and the Russian Revolution

IN NO other country, perhaps, has the Russian revolution been welcomed more joyfully than in Persia. Persia, before that great event, had a long and ever-lengthening score against the Russia of the Tsars. She could look back upon many years of increasing domination, during which all her efforts to rehabilitate herself were steadily balked by Russian influence, her officials browbeaten, and her territory absorbed. Even after the outbreak of the present war, when Herr Wassmuss, the famous German consul at Bushire, began to carry on his carefully organized German campaign, buying over whole tribes, and stirring up the people with the most wonderful stories of the Kaiser's conversion to Islam, and the consequent world-triumph of the crescent, Petrograd, far from helping Teheran to suppress the propaganda, as the Persian was sincerely desirous of doing, still stood steadily in the way.

Again and again the Persian authorities appealed to Russia to realize the true inwardness of the situation, that there really was no pro-German feeling in the country, but only a very bitter anti-Russian feeling, and that the only thing necessary to remove this latter feeling was the adoption, by Russia, of a really sincere policy towards Persia. Let the Russians, Teheran declared in effect, give to the Persian people some sign of good faith; let them fulfill, at last, some of their promises; let them withdraw their troops, at any rate gradually, from Azerbaijan; let them give the least indication that they intended to abandon that policy of absorption which they had been following for so long, and the country would, almost automatically, unite to suppress the German propaganda. But with Herr Wassmuss and his agents preaching deliverance from the Russian yoke, and a free Persia for the Persian under the aegis of Germany, and with the Russians firmly planted in Azerbaijan, affording, day by day, a practical confirmation of all that Herr Wassmuss charged against them, Persia's hands were tied.

Petrograd, however, utterly ignored all protestations, and the Russian forces established themselves more firmly than ever in the occupied territory. Then came Turkey's entry into the war. Within a few weeks, Azerbaijan had become a battle ground, and Persia, utterly against her will, was drawn into the orbit of the war. As time went on, it is true, the German propaganda was gradually stamped out, owing chiefly to the wonderful work of such men as Sir Percy Sykes; but the position, as regarded Russia, remained much the same. The Persian looked upon her with suspicion, and, with the best will in the world, in considering his attitude towards the United Kingdom, he could not forget the Anglo-Russian convention. The revolution in Russia has changed all this. According to the latest dispatches from Teheran, Russian and Persian are fraternizing, declaring they have both been the victims of the same autocracy. Processions have been organized in honor of the Russian revolution. Persian Liberals, long condemned to silence, are reappearing on the scene; whilst Tabriz, the headquarters of the Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, has become the center of a strong movement for the institution of a more liberal régime in Persia itself. It is all being done, moreover, in the open, with the full approval of the Russian authorities. Certainly, the revolution in Russia, as far as Persia is concerned, has "changed the whole heavens."

Pearls and Pearling

THERE are pearls and pearls, and there is pearl fishing and pearling. Pearling is mainly a mid-Western United States industry; pearl fishing is carried on mostly in the Persian Gulf, in the Gulf of Manaar, and in the Gulf of California. Pearl fishing is associated with the oyster; pearling with the clam. Some of the figures relating to pearls are amazing, as, for instance, those representing the value of the pearls imported into the United States last year, which was put at \$52,000,000, the highest in the history of the Nation's customs service. This was an increase of \$23,000,000 over 1915. One is disposed to wonder if pearls are helping to finance the war, and, if so, to what extent.

The oyster pearl would hardly notice the clam pearl, except in a patronizing way, and yet the clam pearl is identified with figures which also run heavily into ciphers. The oyster pearl is a jewel; the clam pearl enters into the making of buttons, which, if not as ornamental, are often more useful than jewels. Deep-sea divers go down after the oyster pearl, save on those rare occasions when some fortunate diver bites on one in a café. Pearlers rake or drag for the clam pearls, and in fresh water, mostly in the Upper Mississippi River, paradoxically described as the most important pearl "ground" in the world. The raking or dragging is called, by courtesy, fishing, and it is done mostly in the summer and fall, and in an average of about fifteen feet of water.

The fresh-water clams turn upstream, with an open shell, so as to catch the flow of water. Millions of them may be in this position when the pearly comes along in a flat-bottom or a keel-bottom boat, as the case may be, trolling with a bar, to which are attached four-pronged hooks. The moment a prong enters the mussel shell, the latter closes on the hook. A daily catch may run from 800 to 1000 pounds of shells.

A mussel, of the kind desired in button making, requires between ten and twelve years to reach a length of three inches, and from fifteen to eighteen years to reach a length of four and a half inches. How important it is that the clams shall be numerous, and that they shall be large and heavy, will be seen when it is known that something like 600,000,000 dozen pearl buttons a year are demanded of the Mississippi pearl grounds. Millions of dollars are invested in the fisheries and the factories, and those employed in both branches of the work number about 15,000 persons. Muscatine, Ia., is the principal center of the industry, but other towns in the upper stretches of the Father of Waters share in the business to some extent.

The process of pearl button making is a very nice one, as anybody can see who uses pearl buttons, and almost everybody does use them, more or less. They must be

cut in uniform sizes; they must be punched for the needle and thread, and they must be polished smooth, so as to pass easily into and out of the buttonhole. Some of them, especially those used in lingerie, are exceedingly small, and they must be perfect in finish, else they spoil a garment otherwise correct. There are numerous grades, every one of which is known to the trade and to the shopper. The buttons must be assorted, counted, carded, tissue-papered, and boxed; and, in the end, even the very best of them are sold, by the gross, at a price which makes the cost of the individual button exceedingly small. Only the most punctilious regard for the economies could make the industry lucrative. Both the hand and the machine work necessary to the turning out of the finished article, from 75,000 tons of mussel shells annually, has necessarily been reduced, mechanically speaking, to a fine art.

Notes and Comments

THE Government at Washington, and some of the large corporations of the United States, are having a veritable wrestling match over the proposed excess profits tax law. It very likely seems hard for a concern making anywhere from thirty to one hundred per cent profits to give the Government the larger part, and to be satisfied with a normal margin of profits, but, sooner or later, corporations must come to the realization that it is due to the war that they have been enabled to pile up such enormous earnings, and that it is only right and just that they should contribute heavily to the Government's war expenditures. It is encouraging to find that some manufacturers are meeting the situation like true patriots. In reply to a circular sent out by certain manufacturers complaining that the proposed tax is "simply shocking," a New England manufacturer replies: "This whole war is simply shocking, and is going to get more and more shocking, and it is up to us to stand up and do our part to meet the shocking cost like men."

IT is exactly as one expected, M. Gémier's movement in favor of Shakespeare, and yet more Shakespeare, in France, is not a mere flash in the pan. It is sufficiently serious to have bred antagonism, and in no less a person than M. Saint-Saëns. No mean battle-axe does he wield in the accusation that the Shakespeare movement is simply the cloak to an attack on French taste. At least, that is the preliminary impression, but listen to M. Gémier, and you begin to wonder whether the good steel battle-axe is not in his hands, and whether M. Saint-Saëns' weapon is not, after all, a mere make-believe, silver paper and cardboard. Is French taste such an artificial thing that it should dread immersion at the source which inspired Shakespeare and Molière? For M. Gémier's reform does not merely aim at staging traditions. He is raising his battle-axe against conventionalism and commercialism, which are tainting the inspiration of modern French drama, and with a true instinct he turns to the people for support. The question is one of ethics really. M. Gémier's effort is to hitch his wagon to a star.

AN ARTICLE in the Woman Citizen is a reminder that the suffragists are beginning to make telling use of their new official newspaper as ammunition with which to bring down obstructive or indifferent Congressmen. A suffragist who wishes to aid, it seems, "adopts" one or more Congressmen and proceeds to shoot copies of the Citizen at him or them, marking the editorials that are deemed likely to move him in favor of the suffrage position. The story is going the rounds that when Senator John Sharp Williams received notice that he had been thus "adopted," along with a copy of the paper, he wrote to the donor, with great seriousness, that he "presumed the paper was intended for his wife," and that he would see that she received it! In spite of his clever response, however, the Senator will doubtless improve his opportunity to "read up" on suffrage.

THERE is a curious sense of achievement to be found almost everywhere up and down England, just about now, as the harvest, in the fullest sense of that word, begins to be gathered. People who traveled the country, some months ago, spoke of its being everywhere like one vast garden. And now one writer tells how, already, tons of green vegetables are coming, each day, to the markets. "If," he says, "what I have seen this week, in various parts of the country, is a guide, we shall have supplies this season such as we have never seen before."

J. OGDEN ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, bespeaks a generally accepted modus operandi of business in the United States when he says that the price is arrived at by adding the cost of raw material, the cost of production, and general expenses to a fair profit. With this as the accepted standard, it is rather difficult to account for the retail price of milk in Boston. The facts appear to be generally as follows: The milk contractors, who are the distributors, increased the price to the consumer from eleven to twelve cents a quart on July 1, or soon after. The farmers had previously advanced the date of an increase which they were to ask, but when the contractors extracted their tribute the farmers decided to demand an increase from the contractors on the first of August. It would seem that the contractors were enjoying their increase before being obliged to pay the farmer more; also that the decision for an increase did not originate with the farmers, and that the process referred to by Mr. Armour was reversed, resulting in a problem of how much the consumer would pay.

MANY people will be found to agree with the latest objector who inveighs, in England, against the "cult of the label." The last straw with him was the "honor" voluntary ration cards and the ribbons which apparently accompany them. "We have had enough badging, arming, and labeling generally," he complains. "Most of us are quite willing to submit to regulations, but we do not see the necessity of telling the whole world of our promise to be—merely law-abiding." Be this as it may, a full regalia of three years of "orders" is awful to contemplate.